

~~TOP SECRET~~

A teletype from Philadelphia to the Bureau dated May 27, 1950, in the case of Harry Gold stated in part "Gold interviewed this date at Holmesburg County Prison. Gold stated he seemed to recall that John had an older brother who lived in Russia and was captured by the German Army in the first stages of the attack against Russia."

Re: "Harry Gold, was.;
Espionage - R"
65-57449-240
(156)

BAM:cmm

CORRELATOR'S NOTE: (It is not known whether John mentioned above is identical with Anatole Yakovlev.)

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

A letter from the Washington Field to the Bureau dated May 27, 1950, stated that a photograph of Mikhail Gregorievich Mitrosanov, suspect for "John", had been enclosed for the Philadelphia Office to display to Harry Gold.

(John mentioned above was later identified by Gold as Anatole Yakovlev.)

Re: "Harry Gold, was.;
Espionage - R."
65-57449-149
(154)

BAM:vw;grp
gyp

~~SECRET~~

A teletype from the New York Office to the Bureau dated May 30, 1950 in the case of Unknown Subject wa. John, Harry Gold, Informant, stated "Re New York Letter to Bureau 29th Instant transmitting movie film to Philadelphia. Suggested that Philadelphia return film to New York immediately upon Gold's viewing it in order that additional copies of film can be prepared and sent to Bureau for possible transmittal to England for viewing by Fuchs."

Re: "Harry Gold, Informant
Espionage - R"
65-57449-162
(111)

Correlators Note: It is believed that the John mentioned above is identical with Anatoli Yakovlev.

BAM:feh

~~TOP SECRET~~

5-31-50

~~TOP SECRET~~

On May 31, 1950, the Bureau requested New York Field to review Yakovlev's file for all information that might have a bearing on Harry Gold's case.

Bureau teletype, 5-31-50
Re: "Harry Gold, was.;
Espionage - R."
65-57449-151
(3)

BAM:grp *gpl*

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

A teletype from the New York Field Office to the Bureau dated June 1, 1950, in the case of Harry Gold stated "Regarding Bureau teletype May 31, 1950, requesting review of file on A.A. Yakovlev. Since original information indicating Yakovlev might be identical with 'John' was received in this office, a thorough review of file and references on Yakovlev has been conducted and pertinent information furnished Philadelphia and the Bureau. File on Yakovlev will not be reopened until positive identification is made if Yakovlev and 'John' are identical. Same steps as outlined above taken with regard to Semen Semenov."

Re: "Harry Gold, was.;
Espionage - R."
65-57449-250
(33) (155)

BAM:cmm;grp *gpr*

~~TOP SECRET~~

6-1-50

SECRET

A teletype from Philadelphia to the Bureau dated June 1, 1950, in the case of Harry Gold stated "Regarding Bureau teletype May 31, requesting information regarding Gold's knowledge of Jerome or J. Kaplun. Gold advised that prior to his visit to Boston where he first met Mrs. Heineman, John supplied him with the name and telephone number saying that this should be left with Fuchs' sister, Mrs. Heineman, together with the notation that Fuchs should call this number between certain times. Gold said that possibly it was between 8 and 8:30 or 8 and 9, all AM, which gave him the impression that Kaplun had regular working hours. Gold was shown the name Timofei Jakovlevich Kaploun, Academy 2-2677. He said that the first and second names, as well as the telephone exchange, did not look familiar. He added that the telephone exchange "Columbus" seemed to ring a bell in connection with Kaplun. Gold said that he did leave this with Mrs. Heineman the first time he met her and reported same to John immediately afterwards. Gold said that sometime later John instructed him to see Fuchs in Boston, which was the time Gold took the \$1500.00 to offer Fuchs. John never mentioned whether Fuchs ever actually made the call. John never gave any indication to Gold as to who Kaplun was and Gold has never seen Kaplun nor does he have any information whatever about him. Gold looked at the picture of T. J. Kaploun, mentioned above, and stated he had never seen that man before. Gold advised that he could only guess that Fuchs actually did make the call because contact could be established with Fuchs upon John's instruction."

Re: "Harry Gold, was;
Espionage - R"
65-57449-232
(155)'

CORRELATOR'S NOTE: (It is believed that the John mentioned above may be identical with Anatole Yakovlev.)

BAM: cmm

6-1-50

~~SECRET~~

An out going teletype from the Bureau to the SAC's New York and Philadelphia dated June 5, 1950 in the Foocase Espionage - R stated "by cable dated June 1, last, London advised the following. Fuchs again asked about Timofei Kaploun and the academy telephone number and he stated he knew nothing concerning the matter. [REDACTED]

Re: "Foocase
Espionage - R"
65-58805-1255
(27)

SI - 65-58805-1341 ✓
(31)

BAM:feh

(S)
(b)(1)

6/2/50

TOP [REDACTED]

On June 7, 1950, Harry Gold, admitted Soviet Espionage agent, furnished information to Special Agents Richard E. Brennan and T. Scott Miller. The information is being stated in part below:

"He advised that in early July, 1949, he received a letter which was typewritten and on a plain piece of white paper enclosed in a plain white envelope. The letter addressed to Gold at his Philadelphia residence had a return address of "Saint George Hotel." The envelope was postmarked Brooklyn, New York. This letter in substance said the writer hoped Harry was well and the writer was looking forward to seeing Harry soon. The letter was signed "John." Gold stated he did nothing as a result of this letter, and believed he had destroyed it."

Gold said that late in October, 1949, at about 8 PM, (on a Saturday night) he was sleeping on a sofa in his Philadelphia home. He said that his father was sleeping upstairs, while his brother, Joseph, was out for the evening. Gold answered the doorbell, and observed a stranger, who said, "Hello, Harry," and said something in an accent which Gold could not understand. Gold said he started to close the door when the man said, "Remember John and the Doctor in New York?" Gold stated he realized what this was and so invited the man in. This individual immediately inquired of Gold as to who was at home and upon being assured that Gold's father was asleep, sat down on the sofa and began conversing with Gold. Gold advised he was positive this man was a Russian.

"The Russian told Gold that John and Sam were well, and that John could not come so he (the unknown Russian) was sent to Gold on this date. The Russian then mentioned the July, 1949, letter signed "John" which was sent to Gold and wanted to know why Gold had not kept the appointment. When Gold asked about the arrangements, the Russian said that Gold should have gone to the emergency meeting spot arranged with John either two days after the receipt of the letter, or maybe the first Monday after the receipt of the letter. The Russian then mentioned the emergency meeting place was the Sea Food Restaurant at the Broadway stop, on the Astoria Elevated Line. Gold explained that he and the Russian got into a discussion about the accuracy of the Russian subversion of this emergency meeting place. The Russian then said that it had been impossible for John to keep that appointment with Gold at the Earle Theatre."

In connection with the individual referred to as Sam, in the conversation between Gold and the unknown Russian, it was noted that on May 22, 1950, Gold advised Special Agents Richard E. Brennan and T. Scott Miller to the effect that from 1941 to early 1944, his Espionage superior was known by him as Sam. He identified Sam as Semen Markovitch Semenov (Seminonov).

TOP [REDACTED]

TOP SECRET

In connection with the individual referred to as 'John' in the above-mentioned conversation between Gold and the subject; it was noted that on June 2, 1950, Gold identified "John" as Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev to Bureau Agents.

New York report, 7-17-50
Re: "Unknown Russian #1, New York;
Espionage-R."
65-59204-10
(3) (95)
SI - 65-59204-25
(19) (169)
SI - 65-57449-341
(92)

BAM:fjh;grp

TO [REDACTED]

The Bureau was requested on June 2, 1950 to ascertain through the State Department the present whereabouts of Semen M. Semenov, who had been identified as Sam by Harry Gold, and Anatoli Yakovlev, who had been tentatively identified as John by Harry Gold. Yakovlev was described as born May 31, 1911 at Boreioglebsk, Russia. Entered the United States on February 4, 1941 at San Pedro, California aboard the SS Equador destined for USSR Consulate, New York City as clerk. Departed United States December 27, 1946 via SS America destined for Paris, France. He was accompanied by wife, Anastasia.

New York Teletype,
6-2-50.

Re: "Unsub Sam, Harry Gold,
Informant, Espionage-R."
100-47083-44
(4)

Correlator's Note: A penciled notation at the bottom of this serial indicated that on June 7, 1950 a teletype was sent by the Bureau to the Washington Field Office, New York and Philadelphia requesting Washington Field to ascertain whereabouts of Semenov and Yakovlev.

TWC:mrg

~~SECRET~~

On June 5, 1950, Harry Gold was interviewed at Holmesburg Prison by Bureau Agents.

Gold advised that he had been recontacted by 'John' subsequent to the last meeting which he described to the Agents and which was in the early part of 1946.

New York teletype, 6-6-50
Re: "Harry Gold, was."
Espionage - R.
65-57449-229
(155)

ENC:odd;gr

5-28-50

~~TOP SECRET~~

Photos of A.A. Yakovlev furnished by New York were shown to Gold who stated that he was almost positive that Yakovlev was identical with John, but would not want to make unqualified identification. Gold added that he would "hang Sam on his pictures," referring to picture of Semen Semenov, (former Soviet Superior).

New York was requested to review files and surveillance logs, to determine if any mannerism or characteristic of Yakovlev is contained therein. New York should also determine if anyone who contacted Yakovlev could be interviewed. Suggest Mrs. Kasenkina be considered if she were in U.S. during time Yakovlev were here.

Philadelphia teletype, 5-28-50
Re: "Harry Gold, was.;
Espionage - R."
65-57449-252
(60) (155)

BAM:cmm;grp *gfp*

~~TOP SECRET~~

6/3/50

~~TOP SECRET~~

By teletype dated June 3, 1950, the Philadelphia Office informed the Bureau, New York and the Albuquerque Office that Harry Gold, on that date, had stated that he recalled that he had been originally told by "John" if the unknown subject was not there upon his arrival at the home in Albuquerque that the unknown subject's wife would transact the necessary business with Gold. Gold believed that the unknown subject's wife's name was possibly "Ruth" that was the closest to the name he could recall.

Additional information in this reference will be found in 65-58236-204 and 65-59028-95 dictated elsewhere in this memorandum.

New York report, 6-12-50
Re: "Unknown American #5,
Albuquerque, New Mexico;
Espionage - R."
65-59028-78 page 2, 3, 4, 30, 33, 35
(135)

RAH:jlc:grp

g4p

~~TOP SECRET~~

6-6-50

6/6/50

~~SECRET~~

A memo from Mr. Hennrich to Mr. Belmont dated June 6, 1950, stated that SAC Cornelius called on the afternoon of June 6, with reference to a report which was being prepared by the Philadelphia Office setting forth in detail information pertinent to the prosecution of Gold, which was not included in Special Agent Jensen's first report in the matter. Cornelius wanted to know if the report would be disseminated outside of the Bureau and was told that it would be. He then requested information as to whether material should go into the report showing "Sam" and "John," both conspirators of Gold, were identified by Gold as Semenov-Yakovlev as a result of having been

He was told that the information should go in the report.

(b)(1)

Re: "Harry Gold,
Espionage - R"
65-57449-230
(155)

BAM:adm:fjh

~~SECRET~~

6-9-50

TOP SECRET

The Washington "Times Herald" of June 10, 1950, contained an article entitled, "Gold, Two Others To Be Tried As Russia's Spies."

The article stated that the Justice Department announced on June 9, 1950, that a Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn had indicted Philadelphia chemist, Harry Gold and two unnamed defendants for conspiracy to commit espionage. The indictment charged that Gold, along with one John Doe, alias "John", and one Richard Roe, alias, "Sam" conspired together to commit espionage for the Soviet Union. The indictment noted that the true and correct names of Doe and Roe were unknown to the Grand Jury.

The indictment handed down by Chief Judge Robert A. Inch, charged three defendants carried on the alleged activities from December, 1943, until November 30, 1947. They were said to have operated in Brooklyn, New York City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, in Boston and Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in other places "to the Grand Jury unknown." The indictment was further set out in this newspaper clipping.

65-57449-1
[143]

TOP SECRET

6-10-1950

SECRET

The Washington Post of June 10, 1950, contained an article entitled, "Gold, Two Others Indicted As A-Bomb Spies."

The article stated in part "Harry Gold, 39 year old Philadelphia Chemist, and two unidentified persons, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury today on charges of feeding Atom Bomb secrets to the Russians."

Gold was accused of operating as an intermediary between Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the convicted British Scientist, and members of a wartime Soviet A-bomb spy ring.

In addition to Gold, the indictment named "John Doe" alias "John," and "Richard Roe," alias "Sam". The "true and correct names" of these persons, the indictment said are unknown to the Jury.

The unidentified "John Doe" was named as the Soviet Agent who transmitted atomic secrets to Russia after allegedly having received them from Gold. Gold, in turn, was accused of getting these documents from Fuchs during a series of meetings in this country.

The indictment charged that Gold "met and conferred" with Fuchs during wartime visits the then trusted British Scientist made to this country in behalf of the Atomic Program.

It listed seven such meetings, at some of which Fuchs allegedly passed secret documents, sketches and information to the obscure chemist. These meetings allegedly took place in New York City, Boston, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

After receiving the documents, Gold then sent them to "John Doe," the unidentified Red Spy Ring Agent.

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Brooklyn Jury charged the espionage conspiracy began in December 1943, and continued for a "considerable period."

The Grand Jury charged that the three conspired to deal with Fuchs and "others" other persons to the Grand Jury unknown "with intent and reason to believe it would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation" - Russia.

The indictment said that the documents allegedly passed to the Soviets dealt with the United States Atomic Energy Program. Fuchs had access to the Los Alamos Atom Bomb project as a member of his governments official delegation to this country.

A complaint against Gold and his alleged co-conspirators was filed in strict secrecy in Brooklyn last month by US Commissioner Martin S. Epstein. It was issued at the request of J. Vinson Keogh, US Attorney for the eastern district of New York. Keogh summoned the Grand Jury into session last Friday.

After "today's indictment was handed up, Federal Judge Robert A. Inch of Brooklyn signed bench warrants for the arrest of Gold and the two other defendants. The warrant for Gold will be forwarded to Philadelphia. The others will be held by the court."

CORRELATOR'S NOTE: (It is believed that the John mentioned above may possibly be identical with Yakovlev).

BAM:pan

65-37449-A

(143)

61-65-87449-A

Sunday Express 6/10/50

(143)

1-15-50

~~TOP SECRET~~

By letter of June 13, 1950, the Chicago Office requested Philadelphia to [REDACTED]

(S)(TS)

In view of the [REDACTED]

(b)(1)

(S)(TS)

There was no connection shown between subjects of this reference and Yakovlev.

Philadelphia letter, 7-14-50

Re: "Theodore Hall, was.;

Sanille Bar, was.;

(S) [REDACTED] Espionage - R"

65-59122-109

(182)

(b)(1)

TVC: om: ja

~~TOP SECRET~~

Letter from the New York Office to the Bureau dated June 15, 1950, stating that there were enclosed photographs to the Buffalo Field Office. One of these enclosed was that of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev. Yakovlev had been identified by Gold as unknown subject John. It was stated that Buffalo and Syracuse respectively should display photographs of Black's father and Black.

Re: "Alfred Dean Black"
Espionage - R.
65-59183-57
(3)

RECEIVED SEP 11 1950

6-15-50

A letter from New York to the Bureau dated June 15, 1950, stated that there were enclosed for the Cincinnati Field Office photographs of persons which were to be exhibited to Benjamin Smilg on the occasion of the interview with him, no date given, for any information he might possess relative to certain individuals. One of the individuals listed was Anatoli A. Yakovlev. It was stated that two photographs of him were to be sent to Cincinnati.

Re: "Benjamin Smilg,"

116-163359-9

(17)

BAM:ddl

TOP SECRET

12-27-46
6-16-50

The New York "Times" of August 18, 1950, contained an article entitled "Ex-Russian Agent is Indicted as Spy." The article will be given below in part.

"The former Russian Vice-Consul in New York and a husband and wife were indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury for conspiracy to commit espionage."

"The Soviet agent, Anatoli M. Yakovlev, named as one of the most important members of the wartime atom spy ring, left this country on December 27, 1946. It is believed he returned to Russia."

"The couple, Julius Rosenberg 33 years old, and his wife, Ethel, 35, of 10 Monroe Street, were arrested previously on a complaint by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They are being held in \$100,000 bail each and will be arraigned on the indictment Wednesday. If convicted they face the maximum penalty of death."

"The indictment also named as co-conspirators, but not as defendants, Mary Gold, confessed atom spy for Russia, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, 28, and his wife, Ruth, 26."

"It was charged that from November 1, 1944, until last June 16, the Rosenbergs and Yakovlev, also known as 'John', conspired with the Greenglasses and Golds and others not known to the Grand Jury to transmit to Russia, documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense of the United States of America."

"The one common indictment specified 11 overt acts. But neither indictment nor the acts spelled out the role played by Interior. Gold, who has appeared frequently before the Grand Jury, is believed to have drawn him into the case."

"The Soviet Vice-Consul was indicted along with the husband and wife of 'John Doe.' He was not otherwise identified."

6-16-50

A review of the personnel file, Civilian Personnel Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, for Julius Rosenberg, reflected that Rosenberg was employed on September 3, 1940, as a junior engineer, radio, with the Signal Corps at large, War Department, Brooklyn, New York. The file reflected that among the references given by Rosenberg in connection with the above employment was the name Abraham Fookson, 3554 10th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., (Chemist).

On October 10, 1950, an indictment was returned by the Federal Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York as follows:

"That on or about November, 1944, up to and including June 16, 1950, at the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, Julius Rosenberg; Ethel Rosenberg; Anatoli A. Yakovlev, aka 'John'; David Greenglass and Morton Sobell, the defendants did, the United States of America being at war, conspire, combine, confederate and agree with each other and with Harry Gold and with Ruth Greenglass named as co-conspirators but not as defendants, and with ^{others} other persons presently to the Grand Jury unknown, to violate sub-section A of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code." The indictment was set out in this reference.

On March 6, 1951, United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol, Southern District of New York, moved to sever the indictment as to Anatoli A. Yakovlev and David Greenglass, which motion was granted.

WFO Report, 9-12-51

Re: "Abraham Fookson, aka Archie;
She, LBE."

121-26290-18 p. 3

(13) (36)

SI 65-59028-345

(12) (35)

SI 65-57449-697

(23)

SI 121-16167-21

(21)

SI 100-367116-130

(23)

SI 100-37124-30 p. 3

(23)

SI 100-35504-92

(12) (35)

SI 100-35504-92

(23)

TOP SECRET

~~SECRET~~

Gold discussed his meeting with an unknown Russian who introduced himself to Gold by showing him a torn piece of paper which had the words, partly obscured, "Paul" St. in Gold's handwriting. Gold said he had a matching piece at one time which had been given to Gold by a man known as "John" whom Gold had since identified as Anatole Antonovich Yakovlev.

Geld said that he first met David Greenglass on June 3, 1945, at his apartment in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Walt told of his meeting with Greenidge which is set out in this reference. Walt also discussed his meeting with Tuck.

Gold said that after returning to New York, he met Yakovlev at a place near the point where Brooklyn runs into Queens somewhere in the neighborhood of Metropolitan Avenue.

He also discussed his meeting with Taborian after coming back from seeing Smith and Dr. Jones on 10/24/68.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2010 BY 60322 UCBAW

The image is a high-contrast, black and white scan of a textured surface, likely the cover or endpaper of an old book. The texture is dense and grainy, with a prominent vertical crease or fold running down the center. The lighting is uneven, creating a range of gray tones from deep black to bright white, which emphasizes the irregularities and patterns of the material. There are no discernible text or figures.

~~TOP SECRET~~

subsection A of Section 32, Title 50, US Code. The indictment is set out in full in this reference.

New York report, 9-26-50
Re: "David Greenglass, was.;
Espionage - R."
65-59028-332 p. 29, 32, 35, 45, 88
(43) (47) (49) (113) (51)
SI - 65-59294-83
(50) (171)
SI - 65-57449-789
(38)

BAM:grp *gfp*

~~1949~~
6-16-50

On October 10, 1950, the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York, returned a superseding indictment charging Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, aka. "John," David Greenglass, and Morton Sobell with conspiracy to commit espionage under Section 34, Title 50 of the United States code. The charge of the Grand Jury was set out in full in this reference.

On January 31, 1951, the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York handed down a second superseding indictment charging Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, Morton Sobell and David Greenglass with conspiracy to commit espionage between June 6, 1944, and June 16, 1950. This indictment was set out in full in this reference.

New York Report 3-14-51
Re: "Julius Rosenberg, et al;
Espionage-R"
65-58236-922 Pages 5, 7
(18)

6-17-50

~~TOP SECRET~~

The "Times Herald" of 6-17-50 contained an article entitled "FBI Seizes A-Bomb Worker as Third in Wartime Spy Ring". The article stated that for the second time in twenty four hours the FBI on 6-16-50 arrested an American charged with spying for Russia in war-time. David Greenglass who as an army non-commissioned officer worked on "the bomb itself" at Los Alamos, New Mexico, during the war, was arrested at New York City. FBI head Hoover charged Greenglass gave highly secret atomic bomb information to Harry Gold, a confessed spy, who then turned the information over to Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Vice Consul of the Russian Soviet Consul at New York. In the Greenglass Case, Gold allegedly gave the information to Yakovlev.

65-59028-A
(16)

BAM:jar

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

In the June 17, 1950 issue of the "Washington Star" there appeared an article entitled, "New Arrests Expected as FBI Assembles Spy Jig-Saw Picture". This article stated that with the arrest of three American citizens, Harry Gold, David Greenglass, and Alfred Dean Slack, additional pieces were falling into place in the jig-saw pattern of Soviet wartime spying in the United States.

With these arrests, the Justice Department dropped the previous mystery about the "John Doe, alias John" and the "Richard Roe, alias Sam" who were indicted for espionage conspiracy along with Gold by a Brooklyn Grand Jury. The Department said "John Doe" was Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, a Vice Consul in the Soviet Consulate in New York City until December, 1946 when he returned home and that a "Richard Roe" was Semen M. Semenov, employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

TWC:pan

65-57449-A
(186)

~~TOP SECRET~~

60-21-50

[REDACTED]

A teletype from Philadelphia to the Bureau dated June 21, 1950, in the case of Alfred Dean Slack, stated "re: Albany teletype, June 18, 1949, stating that Slack had in his possession a small paper containing the name Harry Gold, and the address 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Gold said that he gave Slack his name and address, but told Slack that this was to be used as a mail drop and did not tell Slack that it was his real name. Gold moved in Kindred Street residence in late spring, 1944, and therefore would have given Slack the name and address while Slack at Kingsport. Gold recalls that some time after last contact with Slack at Kingsport he received a letter from Slack, which letter had an Oak Ridge, Tennessee, return address but had been mailed in Knoxville. The envelope was addressed to Harry Gold at the above address, but the letter therein was addressed to Martin, the name by which Slack knew Gold. Gold stated that the letter merely said that Slack was all right. Gold said that he did not tell John about this letter because he had been given instructions by his Soviet superiors that his real name or his residence should never be revealed."

Re: "Alfred Dean Slack,
Espionage-R"
65-59183-312
(124)

BAM:jh

6-50

[REDACTED]

Reference was made to New York teletype of June 9, 1950, in which, among other individuals, the Philadelphia office was requested to display to Harry Gold, a picture of Mikhail Ivanovich Maksimov (not further identified), in order to determine if Maksimov was identical to the subject of this case.

In addition, the Philadelphia office was requested to display to Gold in connection with this case (if this has not already been done) photographs of three individuals hereinafter mentioned, who were former contacts of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev. The three individuals mentioned were Walter Carl Neunson, Ian Adomiam, and Marian Schultz. Adomiam and Neunson were not further identified and the only information on Marian Schultz was the address 202 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(Correlator's note: There was no indication in the reference as to the connection between subjects of this file and Yakovlev.)

SAC, NY let. June 30, 1950
Re: "Unknown Russian #1,
NY Harry Gold, informant
Espionage - R"
65-59204-8
(3)

BAM:fjh

COPIES OF THIS REPORT:

- ⑤ - Bureau (65-58105)
- 3 - New York (65-15324)
- 2 - Albany
- 2 - Albuquerque
- 2 - Cincinnati
- 2 - Knoxville
- 1 - Los Angeles (Info.)
- 1 - San Francisco (Info.)
- 1 - Washington Field (Info.)
- 3 - Philadelphia

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Phila rpt 7/26/50
 Re: Harry Gold Exp R
 65-57449-584
 (16) (131)

~~TOP SECRET~~

DAM

577

DETAILS:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

I. HARRY GOLD'S DEALINGS WITH
EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS

On July 10, 1950 HARRY GOLD furnished the following supplemental signed statement concerning his meetings with EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS to SAs T. SCOTT MILLER, JR. and RICHARD E. BRENNAN:

Rec'd by Special Agent

"I, HARRY GOLD, hereby make the following voluntary statement to T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made me, and I realize that I do not have to make any statement, and any statement I do make may be used against me in a Court of Law. I realize that I have a right to counsel.

"I would like to add the following to the statement which I gave the above Agents on May 22, 1950. The matter concerns an elaboration on my various meetings with KLAUS FUCHS.

"The first meeting took place in late January or very early February 1944, and was at the Henry Street Settlement on the East side of New York.

"The second meeting, and I had set the place, and the time had been agreed upon mutually by KLAUS and myself, was on the Northwest corner of 59th Street and Lexington Avenue; this was about ten days to two weeks after our initial contact. The corner I have specified has a bank with very tall colonnades, and there is a subway entrance in the bank building itself. I met KLAUS directly in or on one of the first colonnades, or possibly along 59th Street on the South side of the bank. We walked in the general direction of the Queensboro Bridge, the intention in my mind being that we would walk across the bridge and into Queens itself. However, this bridge

was closed to foot traffic during this period, and instead we walked along 1st Avenue, North of the bridge. We may have walked as far North as 75th Street, and we may have gone back to 2nd Avenue, and very likely we made at least several passages on the dark deserted streets between 1st Avenue and 2nd, between 55th Street and 70th Street.

see pg 3
 "My recollection of the third meeting with KLUS FUCHS - - It occurred in March of 1944. I recall this clearly, it was still quite cold and we both wore overcoats. This took place on Madison Avenue in the 70's, and we immediately turned into one of the dark deserted side streets toward 5th, and the transfer of information took place there. The whole affair took possibly 30 seconds or one minute, and I immediately walked ahead of KLUS and down 5th Avenue toward 75th Street and 6th Avenue, where approximately 15 minutes later I turned over the information to JOEL. Here again the meeting was one of the briefest possible duration, possibly a minute or so.

"The fourth meeting with KLUS FUCHS took place in the Bronx of New York, and was in front of a large movie theater on the Grand Concourse near Fordham Road, but not quite that far.

"We went for a walk partly along the Grand Concourse, but usually on the side streets, during which time we discussed the next meeting which was to be at Queens, and at which a second transfer of information was to take place, and the exact details were arranged. After this I took KLUS to dinner, it was a wet and somewhat chilled night for April, and as I recall, he had a bad cough, and I did not wish to expose him to the elements any more than was necessary. This whole procedure of going to dinner in a restaurant was against anything that we had previously set forth as a matter of technique of meeting, but I felt that the circumstances justified such a deviation from the rules. We had a dinner at which we discussed a number of matters, including music and chess. It was also at this dinner that we agreed that should either of us ever be questioned as to how we happened to meet, that the story would be that we had met at one of the New York Philharmonic's concerts sometime in March of 1944, and in Carnegie Hall; the idea was that we had had adjacent

seats and had talked together in the lobby during the intermission. Also, there was the idea that at a subsequent time I would go to the files of a New York paper, most likely the New York Sun, and I believe I mentioned this paper to KLUS, and would look up the date of such a concert and would determine what numbers or what musical selections had been on the program. I would then give KLUS a list of the musical selections so that we would both be familiar with the program were we questioned. The restaurant to which I took KLUS to dinner was called Rosenheim's, and is adjacent to Alexander's Department Store on Fordham Road and the Grand Concourse. After we had dinner and emerged from Rosenheim's -- the weather was still nasty -- I recall a cold drizzle was falling, we took a cab and went downtown to the neighborhood of the 80's and Madison Avenue. There is some possibility that it may have been the 90's and Lexington Avenue. He went into a small bar which also contained tables, and sat at one of these tables and had several drinks. We then left the bar and I put KLUS in a cab. I now recall that the reason for KLUS taking the cab was that he lived on the other side of Manhattan, and direct public transportation through Central Park lot at night is very difficult. After KLUS's cab had departed I waited for a few moments until an empty cab came along, and took this to the Pennsylvania Station and then took the next train to Philadelphia.

"My fifth meeting with KLUS FUCHS took place in May of 1944, and was in Queens, not too far from Queensboro Plaza. I recall the event clearly because I got lost in the neighborhood of Queens' Plaza and had to take a cab for a distance of about a half a mile until I came to the spot I had indicated to KLUS FUCHS. I was possibly two or three minutes late; he was already there. On this occasion FUCHS gave me the second packet of information, again consisting of some 25 to 40 pages. The total time of the meeting was not over three or four minutes, and after I left him, I walked rapidly further out in Queens, and then took an elevated train some distance further, possibly a ten minute ride. After leaving the elevated I was in the general area where I was to meet JOHN. I still had about five minutes to wait and

and I recall stopping near a drug store; and taking a glimpse at the information that KLUS had turned over to me. This was in a very small but distinctive writing; it was in ink, and consisted mainly of mathematical derivations. There was also further along in the report a good deal of descriptive detail. I did not look at the report for much more than two minutes at the most. About five minutes after this I went to the place where I was to meet JOHN, this was somewhere between Woodside and Jackson Heights, and somewhere close to the elevated line which runs out Queens and ends in Flushing; there I turned over the information to JOHN. The total time of transfer was not more than one minute with hardly a word said. The time of the meeting with KLUS was about 7:00 o'clock in the evening, possibly somewhat earlier. The time of the meeting with JOHN was about 7:30. As I recall, it was dark or certainly very early evening when I met JOHN, but this may have been due to the fact that the entire day was heavily overcast.

"The sixth meeting with KLUS FUCHS occurred in Brooklyn, and it was somewhere in the area of Boro Hall. This was in June, 1944.

"During this meeting I recall that KLUS FUCHS told me that there was some possibility that this sister who lived in Cambridge, Massachusetts, he did not give me her name, however, might come to New York. He explained to me that his sister was married and had two children, and that she was having great difficulty with her husband and that she was fully intending to leave her husband and come to New York. Should this occur, KLUS told me that he would like very much to be able to share an apartment with his sister. I gathered that he and his sister were very close to each other and also the fact that KLUS was extremely fond of the children. KLUS told me that he brought up the matter because he first wanted me to inquire of my superior whether such an action would be all right. I said that I would make the inquiry. This conversation took place while we were walking away from Boro Hall and further into Brooklyn. I recall clearly that after this meeting I met JOHN, on the very same evening. The meeting with KLUS took place at about 8:30 and lasted for possibly half to three quarters of an hour, possibly even an hour, so that I met JOHN sometime about 9:00.

"There may have been during this meeting with JOHN and the just completed one with KLUS FUCHS, some transfer of information from KLUS to me and then from myself to JOHN; however, I do not clearly recall such an event. I do not recall much of the subject of my conversation with JOHN, except that he was extremely satisfied with the way that things were going and that he left me after a very brief meeting of possibly five to ten minutes. It is this briefness of the meeting with JOHN that makes me think that there may have been some transfer of information.

"The seventh meeting with KLUS FUCHS occurred in either very late June, but most likely in early July of 1944. This took place near an Art Museum in the 80's, and on the West side of 5th Avenue. We went for a long walk, almost entirely in Central Park and in the many winding roads and small paths leading through the park itself. This meeting took at least an hour and a half and was a very leisurely one.

"During this walk KLUS told me that there was some possibility that later in the year or early the next year that he would be transferred somewhere to the Southwest. He thought that possibly this would be Mexico. He also told me at this time that his brother, GERHARD, was now in Switzerland and was convalescing as a result of having been only recently released from a German concentration camp. I gathered from the conversation that GERHARD was of the same political conviction as KLUS FUCHS. I also told KLUS that it would be perfectly all right, should his sister come to New York, for him to take an apartment along with her and the children. Actually, I had not mentioned the matter to JOHN at all, but had told it upon myself to tell KLUS that such a proceeding was O.K.

"The eighth meeting was to take place in Brooklyn and was to be in about two weeks, possibly three, after the meeting in Central Park in July; this would place it about the end of July 1944. The meeting was to occur in front of the Bell Cinema, which is just off the Eastern Parkway in Brooklyn and very close to the Brooklyn Museum of Art, only it is on the opposite side of the Parkway from the Museum. This meeting did not take place, nor did a subsequent one, which had been scheduled for such an eventuality, on Central Park West, and somewhere about 96th Street and possibly somewhat above 96th.

"On the second occasion I became very worried, particularly since the area is very close to a section of New York where "muggings" often occur, and also the fact that "L US was of slight build and might seem an inviting prey. I would like to emphasize that neither the meeting at the Bell Cinema in Brooklyn, nor the one on Central Park West, about 94th Street, occurred because of the fact that KL US FUCHS did not show up - - I was there on both occasions.

"When I reported the fact of the second unsuccessful attempt with KL US FUCHS to JOHN, we held a very long discussion lasting possibly two hours, in which we speculated upon just what the difficulty might be. Our principal trouble was to decide whether KL US, for some reason was unable to keep the meetings, if he was still in New York, or whether he had actually left New York.

"On the occasion of my next meeting with JOHN, which was in, I believe, very late August of 1944, the following events occurred:

"This meeting took place on a very early Sunday morning, I would say about 8:30 to 9:00 o'clock, and it occurred in downtown New York, near Washington Square. At this time JOHN told me that he had ascertained the address of KL US FUCHS, and that I should, that very morning, make inquiry at that address as to whether KL US was there. Toward this end I went some distance up town and in one of the railroad stations I purchased a book called "JOE-PH THE PROVIDER" which had recently been published and had been written by THOMAS M. M.. On the inside cover of this book I printed very legibly the following, "KL US FUCHS, 126 West 77th Street, New York, N. Y." which was as JOHN had given me. It was this book that I took with me to the address given. I recall the appearance of the building very well. It was some sort of white stone and looked newer and better kept than the other buildings on the same block. It was, as I recall, about a four-story dwelling, used as an apartment house. This building was on the South side of the street. I looked around outside the building, and down a very short flight of steps, and just to the side of the door leading into the building was an old man whom I took to be a janitor; he was handling some rubbish from the apartment house. I believe that I made an inquiry of him as to whether KL US FUCHS lived there, but he appeared somewhat puzzled by my question.

I then opened the door and went into the vestibule. There may have been a very short flight of steps leading up to the vestibule. There to my gratification, above the nameplates, I saw one reading, "Dr. KLUS ~~SMITH~~", though it might have read, "Dr. ~~KLUS~~ FUCHS." I pressed the buzzer, but there was no answer, and finally I opened the door leading from the vestibule into the main hall; this door was unlocked. I went into the main hall, along the first floor, looking for the apartment which as I recall had been given alongside the nameplate as being 1-E or 1F, (there is some possibility that it may have been 1-D). As I walked along the vestibule a door opened, either in the very apartment where KLUS was supposed to live or possibly in the one alongside it, and an old woman looked out. Also at that time there came behind me the janitor. I asked the woman for the apartment of Dr. FUCHS, and at this time the janitor joined in the conversation. I can not recall clearly whether it was he or she who told me that Dr. FUCHS was no longer there. On further questioning, when I asked how I could get in touch with him, they said that they did not think that I could; that he had left town for "somewhere on a boat." I then explained to them that I was a friend of Dr. FUCHS and that I had merely wanted to return this book which he had loaned to me. I did not deem it wise to make any further inquiries at 121 West 77th Street, but I do recall the janitor and the woman, who I believe was his wife, talking as I left.

"Later that morning, and somewhere between 10:00 and 11:00 o'clock, possibly closer to 11:00, I met JOHN on Broadway, somewhere around 90th and Broadway, and possibly further up on Broadway and very close to Columbia University. I told JOHN about the results of my investigation and we held a long discussion, principally while walking along Riverside Drive and in the area of the 90's. We talked at great length as to how we might possibly send a letter or communication to the 77th Street address with the hope that it would be forwarded to FUCHS. I believe that our conclusion was that such a procedure might be too risky as it might involve an awkward explanation on JOHN's part to the authorities, who were very likely monitoring all mail. After some further discussion the only conclusion we could come to, and the advice which JOHN gave me, was to "sit tight."

"On the occasion of a subsequent meeting in early September of 1944, we again discussed at length the matter of getting in touch with KLAUS FUCHS, and it was there, I believe, that I mentioned the fact that FUCHS had a sister who lived in Boston. Now it may be possible that JOHN himself may have brought up the matter of FUCHS's sister. I believe this latter to be true, since I had not previously mentioned anything about FUCHS's sister to JOHN. In any event, JOHN told me that he thought that there lay our best line of inquiry.

"On the occasion of the next meeting, about the middle of September, JOHN told me with great glee that he had ascertained both the name and the whereabouts of FUCHS's sister. The name that he gave me was that of Mrs. ROBERTA HEINEMAN, and the address was merely Cambridge, Massachusetts. I do not recall JOHN having given me the street and number.

"I went by coach on a Sunday in very late September to Boston, Massachusetts. I arrived there very early in the evening and recall looking up the address of Mrs. HEINEMAN in the telephone directory. This was, as I recall, 144 Lakewood Street or Avenue, in Cambridge. I went to this address and the entire street was dark as well as the home where the HEINEMANS lived. However, I knocked at the door and a woman answered. I inquired for Mrs. HEINEMAN and the woman replied that the HEINEMANS were still away on their vacation and were not expected back until some time in October. I gave her my name and address, but I think that I merely said that I would call again sometime in October and that the matter was not very important. I gave no indication that I was from out of town.

"First I returned from Boston to Philadelphia, and then several days later I met JOHN in New York and told him about the results of my trip. He was highly pleased that we had succeeded in locating Mrs. HEINEMAN, and we agreed that in October I would take another trip to Cambridge.

"This second trip to Cambridge occurred in either very late October or most likely in early November. Upon this occasion I took with me a piece of paper or a card inclosed in an envelope, and on this piece of paper were the following instructions: There was given the name of a man and a phone number. I believe that the first name began with a "J" and that the last name was something like "KLEIN", but I am not very certain on this point at all. Also on the piece of paper was the information that KLEIN was to call the phone number given, any time - - on any morning between the hours of 8:30 and 9:30, and was to give the following message: Merely to say, "I have arrived in Cambridge and will be here for - - - many days." This message was printed by me in engineering lettering, but the details were given to me by JOE. Also, the message was sealed in the envelope. As I have said, I arrived in Cambridge early on a weekday morning and sometime in early November of 1944. The reason for my making the trip during a weekday, and the reason for arriving in the morning, was the recollection I had of a warning from JOE that it would be inadvisable to be at the KLEIN home while ROBERT KLEIN was there. The trip took place as I have indicated, and as it was planned. I arrived in Boston on a weekday morning early in November. I then went directly to Cambridge, and at 144 Lakeview Avenue, walked up to the door and rang the bell. A young woman appeared, somewhere in her very early 30's, and I asked for Mrs. KLEIN. She said that she was Mrs. HEDMAN. I told her that I was a friend of KLEIN, and for a moment she seemed somewhat puzzled, and then she said, "Oh, yes, by any chance did you call sometime in September when we were away?" I said, "Yes, I am the man." I entered the house and stayed there for possibly half an hour. I noticed that there were two children there, the oldest one a boy called STEVE, and I recall a very small child, and there is also some possibility of a third child, considerably younger than STEVE, whom I took to be about seven years of age, and this third child was a girl of about four. We spoke for some time about KLEIN, and Mrs. HEDMAN said that she was very glad that he was now in the United States, since they were very close and KLEIN was very fond of the children. She may, at this time have indicated that at some earlier time KLEIN visited Cambridge. I told her that I had met KLEIN in New York, and that we had become very firm friends, and that I just happened to be on business in the Boston area and had thought that I would stop by and inquire for him.

Mrs. HEIVERN told me that KLUS had been transferred somewhere in the Southwest United States, but that she expected him home about Christmas time. I believe that she indicated that she had received several letters from him. She said that she thought that he would certainly be home about Christmas, as he usually made a great event of bringing presents for the children. I told her that my plans for the future and my whereabouts were very uncertain, and in that eventuality I would leave a message for KLUS which would tell him how best to get in touch with me. I then gave her the sealed envelope, and told her should KLUS arrive, to give it to him.

"I then returned to Philadelphia, and some days subsequent, possibly a week or so later, reported the results of my trip to JOHN. At this time, I recall we made an emergency arrangement whereby JOHN could get in touch with me should this other party, the one with the phone number in Manhattan, advise JOHN that FUCHS was now in Cambridge. This emergency arrangement, which would even at that have involved the passage of several days, was never used, and instead, in the first week in January 1945, JOHN called me shortly before 7:00 A.M., on a weekday morning, just as I was getting ready to leave for work; with some difficulty he described to me the fact that he was in a gasoline station, near what I finally determined to be Oxford Circle section of Philadelphia. JOHN wanted to know if I would come down there and meet him. I did so. It was a very snowy morning, I recall it well, and JOHN was waiting. We got on the car again and went down to the terminal in Frankford, where JOHN told me that he had just the previous day received notification that FUCHS was now at Cambridge. He also told me at that time that the reason he had not used the emergency meeting was that he had some other affairs to attend to, which would have taken him out of New York, and where he would have been unable to get in touch with me. He then told me that I must, as soon as possible, arrange to go to Cambridge. I did so. I believe that I met JOHN on a Tuesday or Wednesday, and that I arrived in Cambridge on most likely a Friday. I went directly to the HEIVERN home, this was in the morning, and when I knocked I was admitted by, I believe, a servant girl. KLUS was there and welcomed me. Mrs. HEIVERN left after a few minutes and excused herself, saying, "I have to pick up the children from the school." KLUS asked me to go upstairs with him to his room, which was the front one, looking out on the street, and we sat

there for possibly 15 or 20 minutes, during which time the following took place: KLUS told me that he was located at an atomic energy experimental station which was called Los Alamos and which was located some 30 miles away from Santa Fe, New Mexico. He said that Los Alamos had once been a very exclusive boys' school, and that there was nothing else in that area. The nearest habitation of any kind was Santa Fe. He told me that he was getting along very well there, but that he was strictly limited in regard to being able to leave Los Alamos. He said that it had only been with the greatest difficulty and due to the fact that he had gotten a bit ahead on his work, as regards the rest of the group, that he had been able to wangle time off to come to Cambridge. I had, previously, that is on the occasion of my meeting with JOHN in Philadelphia, been told of an arrangement which involved meeting KLUS again in Cambridge, should he make another trip. The place of the meeting was to be somewhere in the area of the Charles River. JOHN told me that it would be inadvisable to meet at the HEINZ home again and we were only doing so this time because it was the only way I could meet KLUS without utilizing too lengthy a message or set of instructions. When I mentioned the proposed meeting near the Charles River to KLUS, he told me that such would be impossible; that he was certain that it would be a very long time, possibly even a year, before he could again leave Los Alamos, and that the next meeting would have to take place in Santa Fe. We discussed this matter at some length. I believe that KLUS told me that about April he would again have information for me, but I told him that I could not possibly get to Santa Fe in April. We finally set a date which was very early in June, and we also set the exact hour, which as I recall, was 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon of the first Saturday in June. KLUS showed me a map of Santa Fe, and indicated on it the Castillo Street Bridge over the Rio Santa Fe. He also told me that he would make every effort to keep this appointment.

"To the best of my recollection, I recall that should this scheduled meeting on the first Saturday in June not take place, that there was provision made for an alternate meeting, most likely on the first Saturday in the following month, and at the same time and place.

KLAUS gave me a quite considerable packet of information, and by this time, I recall, Mrs. HEINEMAN had returned and one of the children peered curiously into the room. Mrs. HEINEMAN called the child back, though possibly it may have been the housekeeper who called the child back. In any event the child was called away. There also occurred the following events:

"As a Christmas present I gave KLAUS a wallet of the very thin dress or opera type. Also, I had been given the sum of \$1,500.00 by JOHN with instructions to give to KLAUS, but that I must proceed very delicately in this last matter so as not to offend him and that under no circumstance must I insist upon or make an issue of this matter. KLAUS did accept the wallet, but looked somewhat bewildered, and when I made some very tentative inquiries concerning whether he needed any money either for himself or possibly for his sister, the reply was so cold and final that I went no further with the matter. It was quite obvious that by even mentioning this I had offended the man. I left shortly thereafter, and returned to New York. There I turned over the information to JOHN and also returned to him the \$1,500.00, saying that I had made some tentative inquiry, but that KLAUS HAD RESPONDED SO VIOLENTLY THAT I DEEMED IT INADVISABLE TO PURSUE THE SUBJECT FURTHER. I recall very well that on the occasion of my meeting KLAUS FINKS at the HEINEMAN's in Cambridge, that there was a heavy snow on the ground. This transfer of the information from me to JOHN was in New York City, but I do not believe it was in Manhattan, and I can not recall the exact borough.

"Just prior to my trip to Santa Fe, and I am referring to the first trip, and in very late May of 1945, on a Saturday afternoon, I met JOHN in a bar near 42nd Street and 3rd Avenue in New York City. I believe it was actually the Southwest corner of 42nd Street at 3rd Avenue. JOHN verified the fact that I was going on the trip and we made arrangements for a meeting in New York on my return from Santa Fe. The actual place of the meeting was to be in Brooklyn.

I left Philadelphia and went by train to Chicago, just about the end of May. From the Union Station in Chicago, I went to the Dearborn Station, and arranged to obtain space (on upper) to Albuquerque, New Mexico. I would like to state here that I had been told by JOHN to use a very circuitous route which involved going around Albuquerque and into Arizona,

and then going from Arizona to El Paso, Texas, and then from El Paso to Santa Fe. However, I was extremely short of money, and had to watch what I had very carefully, and such a trip was completely out of the question. Also, there was the matter of time; it was only with the greatest difficulty and only at the last minute that I had been able to arrange to take part of my vacation that early in the year. I recall that the train that I took did not go directly to Albuquerque, but stopped at Clovis, New Mexico; there we took a coach attached to a shunt engine, for a distance of some 25 to 30 miles into Albuquerque. I would also like to add that KLIUS had advised me that getting off at Lamy, New Mexico, some 40 miles from Albuquerque, that I could get direct transportation into Santa Fe, without first going to Albuquerque. This last I had deemed inadvisable, as I thought that the only people going to Santa Fe would be those connected with the atomic energy project and they might wonder who this stranger was in their midst. Very likely, I deemed it certain that most of those people going from Lamy to Santa Fe, would be in uniform. I arrived in Albuquerque in the very early afternoon, just shortly after 12:00 o'clock, and inquired the way to the bus station. I believe that either KLIUS had told me that there was transportation by bus from Albuquerque to Santa Fe, or that I had obtained such information from one of the porters or conductors on the Santa Fe line. I took the bus to Santa Fe, and arrived there about 2:30 in the afternoon. I had considered this to spare until 4:00, and to avoid drawing attention to myself, I went as any ordinary tourist would, to the rather large historical museum located in Santa Fe. There I inquired about obtaining a map of Santa Fe, and they did give me one which I believe to be identical with the one which KLIUS had shown me in Cambridge, Massachusetts. I wanted such a map because I did not wish to ask the way to the Castillo Street Bridge and have any one in Santa Fe remember such an occurrence. I located the Castillo Street Bridge on the map, and went there promptly at 4:00 o'clock. KLIUS arrived there possibly two or three minutes late, during which two or three minutes I became extremely uneasy, as the area around the Castillo Street Bridge was extremely sparsely settled. He finally came along alone in a street, a gravel road, and driving a dilapidated old car, a two-seater. He parked the car and went for a walk, during which time the following events took place:

"KLUS told me that he was getting along very well with his work in Los Alamos, and told me that he did not, however, believe, and that was a reiteration of his statement which he had made several times before, once in Cambridge and at least once or twice in New York, that the atomic energy project would be completed in sufficient time for use in the war against the Japanese.

"He also told me that everyone concerned with this work was working very hard, practically day and night, and that he himself put in an average of from 18 to 20 hours a day. We made arrangements for the next meeting, which KLUS said should be sometime in August, but I demurred, and we finally set it for the 19th of September 1945.

"I would like to state here that the date of the first meeting and the one that I am now discussing in Santa Fe, was on the first Saturday in June of 1945.

"The final occurrence was that KLUS gave me a considerable packet of information. There should be added one more thing, and that is that KLUS's insistence on a meeting in late August, 1945, may have been due to the fact that he had mentioned that some important development was to take place during August, but he did not indicate what this development was. I left KLUS and took the first bus from Santa Fe to Albuquerque. I had considerable difficulty that evening in trying to obtain a place to sleep, since I did not intend to leave Albuquerque until the following day, that is Sunday. I believe that in the course of searching for a hotel room, I registered at the Hilton with the understanding that should a room become available they would save it for me. During the evening I made inquiry at practically every other hotel of any size in Albuquerque, including one that I recall, the San Francisco. Finally, about 12:00 o'clock at night, the Hilton called me that there was such a long waiting list ahead of me that they were certain that no room would be available that night. I thereupon wandered through Albuquerque and finally, upon asking a policeman, he directed me to a private home near the main street of Albuquerque, Central Avenue, which had been temporarily converted into a rooming house. The only space that these people had, and I with difficulty talked these people into letting me stay there, was in the

hallway on the second floor of this home, where a make-shift screen was put up around a very rickety cot. I spent the night there, and late the following afternoon, about 6:00 o'clock, took the train from Albuquerque to Chicago. Here again I had been unable to make prior reservations, and only obtained my space in the early afternoon of Sunday. When I arrived in Chicago I inquired by telephone at the Airport Terminal and determined that the only space I could get was from Chicago to Washington. Even so, that was cheaper than going by train from Chicago to New York or Philadelphia. Accordingly, I went by plane to Washington, and arrived there about 4:30 or 5:00 in the afternoon, and then took the Pennsylvania Railroad train from Washington to New York. About 9:00 o'clock in the evening, and somewhere in the area of Metropolitan Avenue in Brooklyn, and where Metropolitan Avenue approaches Queens, I met JOHN and turned the information over to him, that is, the information I had received from KLAUS FUCHS.

"My last meeting with KLAUS FUCHS occurred as scheduled in Santa Fe on September 17, 1950. Again I had the usual difficulties in preparing for this trip, first the matter of money, and I did a considerable amount of borrowing toward this end, some of it at the very last minute. Also there was the matter of obtaining time off, and again with great difficulty, I managed to accomplish this. I took the train from Philadelphia to Chicago, and stayed over in Chicago at the Palmer House. In the evening I checked out of the Palmer House and went again to the Dearborn Station, where I had earlier in the day obtained space to Albuquerque. I arrived in Albuquerque early in the week, possibly on a Tuesday or Wednesday, and registered at the Hilton Hotel. I used the name "LARRY GALT", the same which I had used at the Palmer House. From Albuquerque I went to Santa Fe, and very late in the afternoon, about 6:00 o'clock, met KLAUS FUCHS. This meeting was on the outskirts of Santa Fe, and was near a large church.

"For the first time in my association with FUCHS he was late for a meeting which occurred, and by late I mean that he was fully twenty or twenty five minutes tardy. He did come along driving from the outside of Santa Fe in the direction of the city itself. He explained to me that he was very sorry

about not being punctual, but that he had great difficulty, first in obtaining the use of the car, and secondly, in being able to get away from his friends with whom he worked at Los Alamos. He also explained to me that there were some bottles of liquor in the bottom of the car which liquor had been purchased by KLEUS and these friends, in preparation for a party which they were going to have back at Los Alamos that very evening. The purpose of the party was to celebrate the successful use of atomic energy in the form of a weapon. KLEUS also told me, and this occurred while he was driving away from Santa Fe and up into the surrounding hill and desert country, that he himself was rather awestricken by what had occurred, and that, frankly, he had not been too certain that the project might not have been abandoned before it was completed, and that certainly he had grievously underestimated the industrial potential of the United States in being able to carry to such a gigantic undertaking. He was also greatly concerned by the terrible destruction which the weapon had wrought. He told me that whereas, before, the townspeople in Santa Fe had regarded them, the people of Los Alamos, as a sort of "boondoggling" outfit engaged in work which they could not comprehend; that now they were hailed on all sides as conquering heroes, and the townspeople were now very friendly to them. He also told me that the relationship between the British mission and the United States, which once had been extremely cordial and free, had now become somewhat strained, and that there was no longer the free exchange of information between the two groups. He said that certain sections of the project at Los Alamos, which had been freely opened to him, now were barred. He further said that he had no idea as to how long he would continue to be at Los Alamos, but that he expected that sometime in the near future, possibly about December of 1945, and possibly sometime early in 1946, that the British would have his return to England where he would again resume work on Atomic Energy, exclusively for them. He told me also that he had been notified by a member of the British intelligence that they were trying to contact KLEUS's father in Kiel, Germany, though it may be likely that KLEUS actually said they were trying to repatriate his father from Switzerland to Kiel. I believe that KLEUS said his father had for a time lived in Switzerland during the war, taking care of one of his grandchildren who had been orphaned by the death of its parents in a German concentration camp. In any case, KLEUS was concerned because

he told me that his father was very old, and was given to talking rather freely about his son's past, naming KLAUS's activities in the Communist Party in Germany in the years 1932 and 1933. KLAUS told me that as far as he knew the British had no inkling about his past as it related to his Communist activities, and he was anxious that this continue so. He told me that the British intelligence man had also mentioned that it might be possible to bring KLAUS's father to England, and again KLAUS was concerned, lest his father inadvertently let drop some hint as to KLAUS's past. He was also very much concerned about the welfare of the old man, and was in somewhat of a dilemma. I could not give him very much advice, except to tell him to proceed as he thought best, and that possibly he was greatly overestimating the extent to which the old man would talk and also the extent to which the British might be interested in KLAUS's past. I could see that KLAUS was also very much concerned about the welfare and health of his father.

"The following arrangement was made with KLAUS FUCHS for meeting him again should he be transferred to Great Britain: starting with the first Saturday in a given month, which month was to be determined from inquiry at KLAUS's sister's and the meeting was to take place in England as soon as it could be arranged for someone to meet KLAUS there. To amplify, neither of us had any idea as to how soon we could determine from KLAUS's sister when he would actually leave, or had left for Britain. So that a month after KLAUS's arrival in England, and on the first Saturday, these meetings were to begin. The time was to be 6:00 P.M., and the place was in London at a tube express stop which contained the word "Crescent", and may have been something like "Paddington", or "Teddington", Crescent. The meeting was to be above the tube on the street, and the recognition signal was to be the following:

"In one hand the person meeting KLAUS would have five books bound together by a tight string. These books were to be carried by a couple of fingers hooked under the string. In the other hand the person was to have a book containing the outside jacket of BENNETT CERF's book, popular at that time, and which contained a large collection of anecdotes. The book jacket had, I believe, a yellow and

green design on it. I can not recall what KLUS was to have used for a recognition signal, beyond the fact that the person meeting him would have a complete physical description of KLUS FUSIS. The other point about this meeting with KLUS FUSIS was that he mentioned that he had attended the first explosion of the bomb at Alamogordo, New Mexico, and he also mentioned to me that the people back at Los Alamos told him of having seen the flash even though it was raining and the sky was overcast. There was also provided for the contingency should KLUS be in Cambridge later that year. He said that he hoped in any case to be able to again spend the time around Christmas with the HELMER family in Cambridge, and that the best way of ascertaining his whereabouts was to make an inquiry shortly before that time. This meeting took place as I have said in the hills surrounding Santa Fe and was a fair distance away, because below us I could barely see the lights of Santa Fe in the distance. KLUS drove me into Santa Fe and just on the outskirts of the central area of the town. The last event that transpired before KLUS dropped me off in Santa Fe, on the outskirts of the central area of the town, was that KLUS gave me the packet of information relating to atomic energy. This was in accordance with our procedure, whereby no information was to be passed until such time that we were ready to part. After a period of anxious waiting, about an hour and a half, I finally obtained a bus going back to Albuquerque.

"I spent part of the night in a room at the Hilton Hotel, and very early in the morning, possibly 2:30 A.M., I was informed by the airlines that there was space for me as far as Kansas City. I was picked up by the airline's limousine, and went to the Albuquerque Airport and from there by plane to Kansas City. At Kansas City I was forced to leave, and from there I took a day coach to Chicago, arriving late in the evening. I just managed to catch a train leaving La Salle Street Station and going to New York. I rode part of the way until the morning in the day coach, and the rest of the way in a Pullman space.

"I went directly from New York home to Philadelphia, and carried on my person the information which KLUS had given me, for the next few days. Actually there was one meeting with JMK which did not occur simply because I

was far too rushed for time to keep such a meeting. It was all that I could do to accomplish this trip to Santa Fe and back. I did meet JOHN some days later after my return to Philadelphia, and the place was in Queens, New York, and was somewhere between Jackson Heights and Flushing, and also somewhere in the neighborhood of the elevated line that runs through Flushing. There I transferred the information which KLAUS FUCHS had given me to JOHN. Since this last meeting that I had with KLAUS FUCHS, in September of 1945, I have never seen nor heard from him again.

"I would like to set out the conversations I had with KLAUS FUCHS concerning his work for the Manhattan Engineer Project.

"On one occasion, and I believe this to be on the occasion of our fourth meeting, that is, the one where we had dinner at Rosenheim's Restaurant, KLAUS told me that the atomic energy project was being pursued, or was going to be pursued on a very large scale as regards the separation of the necessary isotope of uranium, somewhere in the Southeastern United States, and he thought possibly that the location would be in Georgia or possibly even Alabama. Also on the occasion of our last meeting in New York, this was the seventh meeting and occurred during a walk in Central Park, KLAUS told me that the place where he expected to be transferred was somewhere in the Southwest, and he thought most likely in Mexico, not New Mexico. Further, on the occasion of this meeting in Central Park, KLAUS told me that the Danish Nobel prize winner, NILS BOHR, was at present in this country under the name NICHOLAS BAKER. KLAUS said that obviously the pseudonym NICHOLAS BAKER was being used because too many people might recall that NILS BOHR was the discoverer of the commonly accepted BOHR Theory of Atomic Structure, and might relate this fact to the circumstance that some activity regarding atomic energy was going on in the United States. I am certain that I turned the information concerning the separation of the isotopes of uranium by gaseous diffusion in the Southeast United States over to JOHN, as well as the fact that KLAUS was due to be transferred to the Southwestern part of the country, probably Mexico, and also the information that NILS BOHR was in this country under the name NICHOLAS BAKER.

"I would like to add that KLIUS knew of only two methods for the separation of the isotopes from uranium, that is methods as were being pursued here in the United States, and that those methods were. (1) The gaseous diffusion process. (2) The electromagnetic separation method.

"I recall that this last information concerning the methods for the separation of isotopes was given to me on the occasion of our second meeting, when we were walking along 1st Avenue in Manhattan. I also recall that at that time I had mentioned to KLIUS the possibility of the use of thermal diffusion as a means of separating isotopes, but that KLIUS had brushed this aside.

"On any occasion when KLIUS gave me verbal information, either separate from, or which he wanted to go along with written information, I made good mental notes of such data and at the first opportunity I put this material in writing, and later handed it over to JOHN. The verbal information which KLIUS gave me was such as the fact concerning NILES BOHR being in the country under the name NICHOLAS B. K. R.; the information concerning the location of the atomic energy project on a large scale, involving gaseous diffusion in the South eastern United States; and the information concerning the fact of the location of a large scale experimental station in the Southwestern part of the country, possibly even Mexico, which later I later reduced in writing and turned over to JOHN.

"I recall that on the occasion of the sixth meeting with KLIUS, near Caro Hall in Brooklyn, that JOHN had given me several typewritten pieces of paper about three by nine inches, of irregular size, which had contained a number of questions relating to atomic energy. The phraseology of these questions was extremely poor, and I had great difficulty in making any sense out of them. For example, in place of the word "installation" the word "factory" was used; in place of the word "techniques or methods" the words "How to make out" were used.

"I believe that the original message was probably more accurately phrased, but that either in coding or in translating, or possibly both, the person who had done such probably had no technical background whatever,

possibly being on the level of a clerk, and as such, the message had become badly jumbled. I did make what sense I could out of the message, and on this occasion of this meeting in Brooklyn, began to tell KLAUS about what further information was desired. I did not get very far along this course because KLAUS seemed to take offense at being instructed and said very briefly that he had already covered all of such matters very thoroughly, and would continue to do so.

"I further believe that on the occasion of our first meeting in Santa Fe, New Mexico, early in June, 1945, KLAUS told me that among the data he had given me was a sketch of the atomic bomb itself. I did not, however, inspect this material, so I can not say whether there was any such, but I do recall clearly FUCHS' statement to that effect.

"I would like to add that throughout our entire meetings, the relationship between KLAUS FUCHS and me was that of two firm friends. Further, on the occasion of the last meeting in Santa Fe, KLAUS expressed the hope that sometime in the near future we might be able to meet openly as friends.

/s/ Harry Gold

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and 28 typewritten pages, and have signed each page as all statements contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Harry Gold
July 10, 1950
Phila., Penn.

Witnessed:

/s/ T. Scott Miller, Jr. Special Agent
F. B. I. Justice, 7/10/50, Phila., Pa.

/s/ Richard E. Brennan
Special Agent, FBI, Justice
July 10, 1950, Philadelphia, Pa.

II. FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF HARRY GOLD

HARRY GOLD has, in previous interviews, consistently denied having received payment of any kind from his Soviet superiors. However, on July 18, 1950, when confronted with a record of his bank account and certain financial transactions, GOLD said he had received expense money from only one of his Soviet espionage superiors, ANTHONY A. YAKOVLEV, known to GOLD only as "JOHN" but subsequently identified as YAKOVLEV.

The financial transactions of GOLD were made available by various confidential and reliable informants of the Philadelphia Office. These transactions are being set forth in their entirety. The comments of HARRY GOLD concerning each of these transactions as furnished to SAs T. SCOTT MILLER, Jr. and RICHARD E. EMMERSON are listed following the pertinent transaction.

A. REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY
15th and Sansom Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Philadelphia Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, made available information contained in the files of this company concerning the account of HARRY GOLD. This information was furnished in confidence and should not be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

An account was opened by HARRY GOLD on September 11, 1944 and closed on August 29, 1947. GOLD's business address was given as the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, 1037 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The initial deposit in the account was in the amount of \$103.50. His occupation was shown as chemist.

According to T-1, GOLD had with this bank only a checking account. There was no record of any loans or any other type transactions with this bank.

<u>Date of Deposit</u>	<u>Amount of Deposit</u>	<u>Type of Deposit</u>
9/11/44	\$ 103.50 (initial deposit)	Check from the Pennsylvania Warehousing and Safe Deposit Company
10/5/44	20.00	Check from the Real Estate Trust Company
10/23/44	43.50	Check of the Pennsylvania Warehousing and Safe Deposit Company

PH 65-4307

<u>Date of Deposit</u>	<u>Amount of Deposit</u>	<u>Type of Deposit</u>
10/28/44	\$ 150.00	Check from the Real Estate Trust Company
12/4/44	300.00	Cash
2/9/45	500.00	Check from the Kensington National Bank
2/16/45	16.00	Cash
2/24/45	406.00	Cash
5/29/45	50.00	Cash
2/8/46	406.10	Check from the Pennsylvania (Sugar) Company
2/28/46	13.75	Check from the Pennsylvania (Sugar) Company

The items in parenthesis (Sugar), were furnished by T-1, inasmuch as he said that the notation referred to the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

T-1 also produced the ledger card on the account of the subject, which showed that the following checks were written by him:

<u>Date of Check</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>
9/12/44	\$ 80.00	Cash
9/ /44	20.00	Cash
10/19/44	22.00	MORRELL F. DOUGHERTY
10/30/44	190.00	Cash
12/11/44	250.00	Myself only (cash)
12/21/44	50.00	HARRY GOLD
2/13/45	375.00	Real Estate Trust Company
2/13/45	60.00	Cash
2/16/45	60.00	Cash

<u>Date of Check</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payee</u>
2/26/45	\$ 173.00	Cash
3/2/45	185.00	Myself only (cash)
2/26/45	60.00	REGINA LOOKABASH
7/5/45	60.00	Myself only (cash)
2/11/46	37.00	Myself only (cash)
2/14/46	50.00	Myself only (cash)
2/14/46	50.00	MORRELL DOUGHERTY
2/15/46	250.00	<u>MORRELL E. DOUGHERTY</u>
3/4/46	15.00	Myself only (cash)

HARRY GOLD said that he opened this account at the Real Estate Trust Company on September 11, 1944 with a check in the amount of \$103.50. This check, he said, he had received for doing legitimate work for the firm Otto Seibert.

The next deposit, consisting of \$20.00, according to GOLD was undoubtedly received for legitimate work but was deposited in this account in order to defray his travel expenses connected with his espionage activities.

Relative to the check for \$150.00, deposited on October 28, 1944, GOLD said that this represented his one-half share in a fee of \$300.00 which ABRAHAM BROTHMAN had paid to GOLD and MORRELL E. DOUGHERTY for legitimate work which they had done.

The cash deposit of \$300.00 on December 4, 1944 represented money which YAKOVLEV had given GOLD in connection with his expenses in espionage.

The \$500.00 deposit of February 2, 1945 represented a loan which GOLD had made from his employer, the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. This loan was made in anticipation of GOLD's trip to Santa Fe, New Mexico to meet FUCHS the following June.

GOLD said he did not know the exact origin of the money which made up the cash deposit of \$16.00 on February 16, 1945. However, he stated that inasmuch as it was deposited in his account at the Real Estate Trust Company, he would have used it for his needs in espionage.

The next entry, which was a cash deposit of \$406.00 made on February 24, 1945, represented money which YAKOVLEV had given HARRY GOLD. GOLD said this money had been given him in order to defray his travel expenses between Philadelphia and New York and also in anticipation of GOLD's trip to Santa Fe, New Mexico in June.

The next item, which consists of a cash deposit of \$50.00 made on May 29, 1945, was deposited by MORRILL E. DOUGHERTY. GOLD said that it was necessary for DOUGHERTY to make this deposit to cover an overdraft which GOLD had made. GOLD stated that he had left for Santa Fe a day or two prior to this deposit.

The next two deposits, which consist of checks from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, one for \$408.10, made on February 8, 1946, and the next for \$13.75, made on February 22, 1946, represent GOLD's severance pay from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

WITHDRAWALS

In connection with the withdrawals in this account, GOLD stated that all the withdrawals which were made out to cash were monies which he had drawn from this account in order to defray his travel expenses in connection with his espionage activities on behalf of the Soviet Union.

The following checks were given to him by loans, according to HARRY GOLD:

\$22.00 on October 19, 1944, to MORRILL E. DOUGHERTY
 \$50.00 on February 14, 1946 to DOUGHERTY
 \$250.00 on February 15, 1946 to DOUGHERTY

The check for \$60.00 drawn on February 26, 1945 to REGINA LOOKABAUGH was undoubtedly in repayment of a loan which GOLD had made from LOOKABAUGH. She is a former co-worker of HARRY GOLD at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

7/5/50
~~TOP SECRET~~
Harry Gold on June 12, 1950, furnished information concerning conversations he had with Abraham Brothman relative to their stories given to the FBI and the Federal Grand Jury in July 1947.

Gold asked Brothman how the FBI got photographs of Gold and Brothman together. Brothman said "I don't know. They got them - a lot of them - photographs of FBI."

"Gold stated that at this time he had become somewhat worried about the possibility that the FBI had photographs of him and - or 'Sam' and Gold's contact 'John.'"

Relative to the contact of Harry Gold described in the preceding paragraph as "John", Gold has identified him as Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev. Gold also advised that Yakovlev was the successor to Semenov who was his Russian espionage superior.

Philadelphia report

July 5, 1950

Re: "Abraham Brothman,
was., Espionage - R"

100-365040-103 page 5

(3) (114)

BAM:pan

7-10-50

Among photographs of the meeting places of Harry Gold with Klaus Fuchs, Semenov and Yakovlev was #3 Childs Restaurant, 261 West 34th Street, New York City, which was the location of the meeting between Gold, Semenov and Yakovlev."

Other information furnished in this serial will be found in 65-57449-584.

NY rpt. 7-10-50
Re: "Harry Gold, was.;
Espionage - R."
65-57449-544-
(43)

BAW:ddl

7-13-1950

The photograph of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev was exhibited to [REDACTED] who was unable to identify same. (no date given)

b2/

b7d

San Francisco Report

July 13, 1950

Re: "Olga Nikolaevna Artemoff,
was., Espionage-R"

100-353947-364

(2)

Correlators Note: (There was no indication in the reference as to the connection between Olga Nikolaevna Artemoff, and Anatoli Yakovlev. A notation on the first page of reference stated "NO DISSEMINATION [REDACTED] WAA".

BAM:jh

(S)

(b)(1)

7-15-50

The following is a quotation in full of this serial: "Regarding Bureau advice to Washington Field this date that David Greenglass admitted receiving \$4,000.00 from subjects to leave country. Attention directed to New York letter dated July 11th instant in case entitled Jack Soble, Espionage-R noting on page 4 that Soble withdrew \$4,000.00 from his and his wife's account at Ninth Federal Saving and Loan Bank on July 3 and met James Martin on July 4 last. Letter also notes earlier contact between Dr. Robert Soble and Esther Trebach Rand on June 12 last and fact Rand acquainted James Martin [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Suggest investigation be directed toward determining possible association of Rosenberg with Rand or Martin and consideration to possibility of withdrawal of \$4,000.00 by Jack Soble repayment to Rosenberg for funds given to Greenglass."

(b)(1)

*Associate
someone in
Schuster know
Schuster probably
connected with
Rosenberg*

BAM:mrg

Washington Field Office Teletype,
7-15-50.
Re: "Julius Rosenberg,
Espionage-R."
65-58236-161
(27)

The London, England "Star" of July 18, 1950, contained an article entitled "L35,000 Bail for U.S. Spy Suspect." The article is given in part below:

"FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, announcing the arrest of a 32-year old New York engineer, Julius Rosenberg, described him as "another important link in the Soviet espionage apparatus."

"After arraignment at a federal court, Rosenberg was held on L35,000 bail, per hearing at his case on July 31."

"The FBI said the money behind the ring came from Anatoli Yakovlev, Vice-Consul of the Soviet Consulate in New York City."

"The FBI said that Rosenberg contacted Greenglass, once attached to the Los Alamos, New Mexico, atom bomb project, and persuaded him to make available secret technical information on the atom bomb to both Gold and Rosenberg in 1945."

"Mr. Hoover said: 'Rosenberg gave Greenglass specific instructions as to the type of information Russia desired.'"

"Mr. Hoover said that in 1945 Greenglass was given half of an irregularly-cut box lid by Rosenberg to identify him to Gold in New Mexico."

"On this occasion he was paid L178 by Gold, who obtained the money from Yakovlev."

65-58236-A
(23)

BAM:fjh

The New York "Times" of July 19, 1950, contained an article entitled "New Spy Suspect Wants Lower Bail." The article went on to state in part:

"As the government was tightening its case against Julius Rosenberg, the 32-year old former Army electrical engineer accused of espionage and membership in the ring who gave atomic information to Russia, his lawyers said yesterday he was considering applications for lower bail, a prompt hearing and an early trial."

"Government agents charged that Rosenberg recruited David Greenglass, 28, a former Army sergeant at Los Alamos, New Mexico, who worked on the atomic bomb, to pass on secret information to Harry Gold, a Philadelphia chemist and principal American contact of Doctor Klaus Fuchs, the British scientist who gave atomic information to Russia."

"Government spokesmen gave further details here over the box top story told in Washington on Monday, which involved a Soviet ~~Counselor~~ official once stationed in this city. They said that after Rosenberg recruited Greenglass early in 1945, the former tore a jello box top in two and gave one half to Greenglass, who was in New York on furlough from the Army while working on the atomic bomb project in Los Alamos."

"The next time Greenglass saw the other half of the box top, according to the government agents, was in New Mexico in June, 1945, when it was presented by Gold, who is under indictment on an espionage charge. Gold is said to have admitted he received a half of the box top from Anatoli A. Yakovlev, then Vice-Consul of the Soviet Consul in New York."

"Yakovlev, who returned to Russia several years ago, was indicted recently for espionage by a Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn."

"A government spokesman said the question arose how the half box top got from Rosenberg to the Soviet official. According to the government, Gold received \$500 from the Soviet official and paid it to Greenglass."

65-58236-A
(15)

BAM: jh

The New York "Herald Tribune" of July 19, 1950, contained an article entitled "Atomic Spying Charge Denied by Rosenberg." The article stated in part:

"In Washington, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, has described Rosenberg, a former member of the army signal corps, as "another important link in the Soviet espionage apparatus." In New York yesterday an FBI representative showed how that link seemed to chain Rosenberg to Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Soviet Vice-Consul in New York."

The FBI in New York said that Rosenberg recruited Greenglass to pass on classified atomic material available at Los Alamos to the ring. One night in 1945, the FBI said, while Greenglass was in New York on furlough, he watched Rosenberg tear the top of the jello box in two. He received one of the pieces. Sometime later, the other piece was handed to Gold by Yakovlev."

"The FBI would not say just how the Russian Vice-Consul came into possession of the piece of box top. The pieces of the box top came into the story again in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where, the FBI said, Gold and Greenglass showed their pieces to each other as a means of identification. Gold also gave Greenglass \$500, which he is alleged to have obtained from Yakovlev. Greenglass in turn is charged with turning over enemy information to Gold."

65-58236-A
(15)

BAM:fjh

7-19-50

The "New York Post Home News" of July 19, 1950, contained an article entitled "A-Bomb Spy Suspect to Fight FBI Charges."

"Counsel for Julius Rosenberg, fourth American arrested on charges of passing atomic information to Russia, said today that his client 'will assert his innocence vigorously.'"

"The attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch, of 270 Broadway, said he was considering immediate steps to request a lowering of Rosenberg's \$100,000 bail, an early hearing and a quick trial."

"The 32-year old former Army electrical engineer is now in the federal house of detention in default of bail. A hearing has been set in his case for July 31."

"An FBI spokesman linked Rosenberg with Anatoli A. Yakovlev, who was Vice-Consul of the Soviet Consulate in New York in 1945."

"The FBI explained it this way: Rosenberg recruited his brother-in-law, David Greenglass, ~~for~~ a jello box top in two and gave him half. The next time Greenglass ~~saw~~ the box top-half was in New Mexico in June, 1945, when it was matched with his half by Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist and accused spy."

"Gold is said to have admitted he received half of the box top from Yakovlev."

65-58236-A
(15)

BAM:fjh

[REDACTED]

The "Washington Post" of July 22, 1950 contained an article entitled "Another Spy Arrest."

The article stated in part "The latest figure in the great Atomic Spy Ring Case is that of Julius Rosenberg, arrested the other day in New York by Agents of the FBI. Rosenberg is an engineer who was for a time in the employ of the United States Army Signal Corps but was removed from his job when his superiors were informed of his alleged Communist association. He is now said to have been part of an espionage apparatus, which operated under the direction of Anatoli A. Yakovlev, Soviet Vice-Consul in New York City, and which included Harry Gold, a biochemist of Philadelphia, and David Greenglass of New York, a former Army Sergeant attached to the laboratories of the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

"Evidently there was for a time a fairly close connection between this group and Dr. Klaus Fuchs, a self-controlled schizophrenic now serving a fourteen year sentence in England for the betrayal of Atomic secrets to the Russians.

"The Post can't even give the FBI proper credit but must give it to Fuchs who was and still is un-co-operative. B."

65-58236-296

(13) 62

SI 65-58236-A Bridgeport Herald 4/8/51

(17)

BAM:mrg

On July 26, 1950, information was received from the Cleveland Office that William Perl advised that he had been contacted by Vivian Glassman on July 23, 1950. He furnished a statement, which he refused to sign, but which contained corrections in his own handwriting, and which he stated to be true and accurate to the best of his recollection.

The statement given by Perl was dated July 26, 1950, and is stated in part below.

"I, William Perl of 666 East 103rd Street, Cleveland, Ohio, made the following voluntary statement to Special Agents John A. Harrington, John B. O'Donoghue and Leo H. Frutkin of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"On Sunday, July 23, 1950, at approximately noon I was in the alcove of my apartment on the second floor of 666 East 103rd Street, Cleveland when a girl appeared at the entrance of my apartment. She identified herself and I recognized her as Vivian Glassman of New York City. I asked her to come in. She explained in writing on several sheets of 8 by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ruled paper that she had been instructed by a stranger, one whom she did not know, to speak to an aeronautical engineer in Cleveland, and to give to this engineer money and instructions on how to leave the country. She wrote down something about a ship incident concerning herself and Bark.

In Perl's own handwriting he inserted at this point: 'I recall also the name John about here. The name John and the ship incident (as well as much else she wrote) had no particular meaning for me.'

"I got the impression that she had been instructed to use this incident as a means of identifying herself to me. Somewhere along the line she also wrote that she knew Julius Rosenberg."

On July 28, 1950, William Perl appeared at the Cleveland Office and furnished a typewritten statement which he signed and which he acknowledged in the presence of Agents of the FBI. The same information concerning John was also given in the signed statement.

On the evening of August 3, 1950, Vivian Glassman was interviewed at her residence, 131 East 7th Street, New York City, by Special Agents Robert F. Royal and Richard T. Hradsky.

Glassman admitted she made a trip to Cleveland, Ohio, on July 22, 1950, and claimed that she had made the trip at her own expense. She also admitted she contacted William Perl while in Cleveland, Ohio, and related as follows. The information given by Glassman will be stated in part below.

"At about 7:30 or 8:00 P.M. on Friday, July 21, 1950, a man knocked on her apartment door while she was telephoning a friend, Ernest Pataki, 217 East 19th Street, New York City, who was employed by the Federal Telephone Communications Company in Nutley, New Jersey. She advised that she had been dating Ernest Pataki infrequently since about the middle of 1948. In reply to her request for the identity of the person knocking on the door, the man stated that he was a friend. Pataki, according to the subject, advised her to leave the receiver off the hook and find out who was at the door.

"She admitted the individual at the door and claimed that his identity was unknown to her, and that she had never seen him before. She said she asked the stranger who he was, and what he wanted and that by way of introduction he asked if she knew 'John', and when she said no, he made reference to Joel Barr, and she replied that Barr was her former fiance. The stranger then stated, by way of identifying himself, that at one time he was going to help Joel Barr go to Europe.

"Glassman stated that although she did not know this man, she thought that she could trust him as long as he was a friend of Joel Barr. He then asked her if she would go to Cleveland to visit her friend, an aeronautical engineer, who was interested in her sister. The subject said that she believed that he was referring to her sister, Eleanor, who was very fond of William Perl, and that Perl was the only aeronautical engineer that she knew in Cleveland. She was to tell Perl to go to Mexico. The stranger then gave her a roll of money and stated, 'here is two thousand dollars.' He then departed." Glassman stated that when she arrived in Cleveland she obtained a room at the Regent Hotel in the name of S. Goldberg. On Sunday, July 23rd at noon, she called on William Perl and stated that Perl seemed surprised to see her and when she told him of the stranger's visit and had written out on a pad of paper provided by Perl that the stranger had told her to tell him to go to Mexico, and had given her money for him, Perl told her she must be crazy to get mixed up in any such deal.

[REDACTED]

Glassman was questioned about her knowledge of 'John'. She insisted she had no knowledge of anyone named John. The subject did not recall anyone that she knew whose name was John. During continued questioning she stated that when the stranger asked her if she knew John, that she did not ask "John who?", at which time the stranger said, "well, you don't know John."

Correlators note: (It is believed that the John mentioned above may possibly be identical with Anatoli Yakovlev.)

New York Report, December 21, 1951
Re: "Vivian Glassman, was;
Vivie, Vivian Glassmen, Mrs. S.
Goldberg;
Espionage - R;
Internal Security Act of 1950."
65-59334-187 p.p. 7, 15, 19.
(92)
SI 65-59334-149
(96)
SI 65-59334-19
(113)
SI 65-59453-60
(108)
SI 65-59312-16
(108)
SI 65-59312-17
(112)

BAM:feh

Regarding Bureau teletype July 26 last, regarding discrepancies in the story of Michael Sidorovich.

On review of background, Sidorovich failed to mention employment Williams Aero Research (no city given) and until name specifically mentioned did not state he was so employed. At that time he stated he worked there and recalled Rosenberg in connection therewith.

Sidorovich denied that he knew Sarant, Joel Barr, Max Elitcher, Morton Sobell, William Perl, Semen Semenov, A. A. Yakovlev, and denied that he had ever been approached to engage in espionage nor had he ever participated in espionage activities.

Cleveland teletype July 27, 1950

Re: "Michael Sidorovich,

Espionage - R"

65-59294-25

(33)

BAM:fjh

7-27-50

~~TOP SECRET~~

On July 27, 1950, Herman Goldberg, one of the officers of the Aetna Printing Company, 64 Reade Street, came to the New York Office. Goldberg said that his company

[REDACTED] (S)

(b)(1)

[REDACTED] (C)

NY rpt. 10-26-51

Re: "Amtorg Trading Corp.,
IS-R"

61-5381-4024, p. 86

(63) (189)

(S)u

TWC:ddl:jh

~~TOP SECRET~~

8-1-50

The "Chicago Herald American" of August 1, 1950, contained an article entitled "Regular Guys Arrest as Traitor Stuns Neighbors." The article further stated that on June 15, two FBI Agents arrested Alfred Dean Slack as a spy as he was driving into a parking lot in Syracuse, on his way to work.

Twelve hours after Slack's arrest, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover announced in Washington that Slack had confessed giving data on a secret American high explosive to Harry Gold, the Philadelphia biochemist, previously arrested as a member of the spy ring.

The government charged that it was in connection with the above-mentioned job that Slack gave samples of the secret explosive to Gold, who was working as a spy courier for the former Russian Vice Consul in New York, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, and former Amtorg Trading Corporation Representative, Semen Semenov.

65-50183-A
(65)

BAM:fjh

8-7-1950

On August 7, 1950, Harry Gold was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Bureau. Gold stated that beginning with his initial contact, Paul Smith, up to and through Yakovlev, he received expense money from all Soviet superiors.

Gold stated that during the time he was handled by Yakovlev, he received about \$750 to \$1,000 for expense money. He stated that the amounts of money received from Semenov and Yakovlev more nearly covered his expenses than sums received from predecessors.

Philadelphia Teletype 8-7-50

Re: "Harry Gold, was.;

Espionage-R"

65-57449-644 u

(44)

BAM:jch

Albany letter dated August 15, 1950, contained the names, addresses and telephone numbers listed in two address books found during a permissive search of Alfred Dean Slack's house. The New York Office had been attempting to ascertain the various contacts of Slack in the New York area, and in doing that interviewed most of the individuals mentioned in the address book. The following information was set out regarding individuals listed within the territory of the New York Office.

One of the individuals listed was Bollman, 3316 69th Street, Jackson Heights. Mr. Kris Clausen, the brother in law of Julius Slack, advised that Clifford Bollman lived in the upstairs apartment of his house when Clausen resided at 3316 69th Street, Jackson Heights. Mr. Clausen said that Bollman was a member of the New York City Police Department. There was no date given for the interview with Clausen. Mr. Kristopher Clausen, at the time he was interviewed, was located at 50-19 64th Street, Woodside, Long Island. Photographs of various individuals were exhibited to Clausen, including Alfred Slack and Anatoli Yakovlev. Clausen identified the photograph of Alfred Slack. Clausen stated he did not recognize the photograph of Anatoli Yakovlev.

New York Report
September 27, 1950
Re: "Alfred Dean Slack
Espionage-R"
65-59183-614 page 20
(27)

BAM:jh

8-17-50

This reference is an office memo from C. E. Hennrich to Mr. A. H. Belmont dated August 17, 1950, which stated that ASAC Whelan called from New York and advised that the Grand Jury had just returned an indictment against Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg and Anatoli Yakovlev.

Mr. Whelan said that while he had not seen the indictment, USA, Saypol in his statement to the press, said that the indictment charged conspiracy to commit espionage.

65-58236-387
(24)

TWC:cdd

The New York "Herald Tribune" of August 18, 1950, contained an article entitled "Three Indicted in Harry Gold Atom Spy Plot." The article in part was as follows:

"Anatoli Yakovlev, former Soviet Vice-Consul in New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg were indicted yesterday on charges of conspiring to transmit atomic secrets to Russia. This was the second such indictment voted against Yakovlev, who fled this country in December, 1946, since June 9, when as John Doe, alias 'John,' he was similarly accused by a Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn."

"Named with him then were Harry Gold, Philadelphia bio-chemist who has since pleaded guilty to the charge, and Semen M. Semenov, Amtorg Trading Corporation employee, who returned to Russia in September, 1944. The indictment named Semenov as Richard Roe, alias 'Sam.'"

"Yesterday's true bill, handed up by a Federal Grand Jury in United States Courthouse at Foley Square, contained one kind of espionage conspiracy consisting of 11 overt acts going back to November, 1944."

65-58236-A

(25)
(118)

BAM:fjh

8-19-50

~~SECRET~~

The "New York Times" of August 19, 1950 contained an article entitled "Engineer is Seized at Laredo as Spy for Russian Ring."

The article stated that Morton Sobell of 164-17 73rd Avenue, Flushing, Queens, radar expert was picked up at the border by FBI agents as he was being deported from Mexico.

The suspect was identified by U.S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol, as a classmate at City College and a close personal friend of Julius Rosenberg, who was indicted Thursday by the Federal Grand Jury for conspiracy to commit espionage.

Mr. Saypol said that Sobell had many dealings with Rosenberg in the conspiracy to supply Russia with atomic secrets.

The Rosenberg espionage indictment also included as defendants his wife, Ethel, and Anatoli H. Yakovlev, former Russian vice consul in New York.

101-2483-A
(51)

BAM:bnr

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

Jack Ford Fleetway, Inc. was known to the Los Angeles office as having been involved in an investigation of the Neutrality Act and a review of the files show a Colonel Julian as having contacted one Anatoli Yakovlev about a 1946 Cadillac. (No date given).

Los Angeles letter,
8-23-50
Re: "Colonel Hubbert Julian,
Jack Ford Fleetway, Incorporated,
Neutrality Act."
100-347366-18
(45)

BAM:mrg:jh

8-4-50

[REDACTED]

"The New York Times" dated August 24, 1950, contained an article entitled "Rosenbergs Deny Atom-plot Charge."

The article in part stated "Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, pleaded not guilty yesterday in federal court to charges that they had conspired to transmit atomic secrets to the Soviet Union."

"At the same time Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis issued a bench-warrant for the arrest of Anatoli H. Yakovlev, former Russian Vice-Consul in New York, who had been indicted with the Rosenbergs for conspiracy to commit espionage. Yakovlev left this country December 27, 1946, and is believed to be in Russia."

65-58236-A
(51)

BAM:fjh

The New York "Herald Tribune" of August 24, 1950, contained an article entitled "Cut in \$200,000 Bail is Denied to Rosenbergs." The article stated in part:

"Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, pleaded not guilty yesterday to the capital charge of being atomic spies for Russia."

"Through most of their 40 minute arraignment in United States District Court the couple held hands and beamed at each other."

"Last Thursday they were indicted for espionage conspiracy, along with Anatoli Yakovlev, former Soviet Vice- Consul in New York, who has returned to Russia. Named as co-conspirators but not as co-defendants were the Philadelphia bio-chemist, Harry Gold, 39, who has pleaded guilty to being a spy; David Greenglass, 28, and his wife, Ruth, 26."

"Judge Davis set September 25 as the day on which the trial date will be fixed and also issued an arrest warrant for Yakovlev, who is believed to have returned to Russia in December, 1946."

65-53236-A
(2)

BAH:fjh

8-24-50

~~TOP SECRET~~

The "Times Herald" of August 24, 1950, contained an article entitled "Rosenberg Pair Try to Steal Vital A-Bomb data, U. A. Charges." The article went on to say that U. S. attorney Irving H. Saypol charged on August 23, 1950, that Julius Rosenberg and his wife sought to steal from the Los Alamos A-bomb project the technical processes 'of manufacture of the atom bomb.'"

"He made the charge at their arraignment after they pleaded innocent to an indictment accusing them of conspiring to commit espionage. A former soviet vice-consul of New York, Anatoli Yakovlev, who left the country in 1946, also was named in the indictment."

65-58236-A
(24)

BAM:fjh

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

A teletype from New York to the Bureau dated August 28, 1950, in the case of Alfred Dean Slack, stated in part "regarding Knoxville teletype August 24 and Bureau teletype August 28, last. Special Agent Michael M. O'Rourke will make available to Federal Grand Jury copy of [redacted] regarding Semenov.

SA Richard E. Brennan will testify and present to Federal Grand Jury appropriate pictures of Anatoli A. Yakovlev identified by Gold. SA Raymond P. Wirth will testify the picture of Yakovlev, identified by Gold, is in fact Yakovlev, and will also make available [redacted] to show Yakovlev's connection with Russian Government. [redacted] regarding Semenov and Yakovlev are available at New York."

Re: "Alfred Dean Slack,
Espionage-R"
65-59183-556
(20)

BAM: jh

Class per letter
from State Sept
8-29-53

9-1-50

~~TOP SECRET~~

A letter was sent to the Bureau from G-2 dated 9-1-50. Reference was made to [REDACTED]

referred
to
Army

[REDACTED] to the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2. (TS)

An outgoing letter from the Bureau to Assistant Chief of Staff G-2, Department of Army, Pentagon, Washington, D. C., dated 11/6/50 in the case [REDACTED]

referred
to
Army

referred
to
Army

(TS)

referred
to
Army

(TS)

(b)(1)

105-12235-17
Incoming letter and
outgoing letter
(8) (66) (68)

Correlator's Note: (Additional information in this reference outgoing letter 105-12235-17 was identical with the main file on Yakovlev in the following serials 100-346193 20, 25, 24X, 53).

BAM:mlb:jh

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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☒ For your information: The information on this page came from
Serial 346 of David Greenglass's main file.

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-346193-134, page 629

XXXXXX
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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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[REDACTED]

A teletype from the New York Office to the Bureau, dated August 30, 1950, in the case of Alfred Dean Slack stated, "Agent witnesses, New York Office, for Federal Grand Jury Greenville, Tennessee, September 1, 1950, will have in possession 'Foreign Official Status Notification' forms on Semenov and Yakovlev with photographs attached. Will also have two rolls 16 mm. films containing photographs of Semenov and Yakovlev. Knoxville should have available 16 mm. projector, also originals of signed statements furnished by Gold regarding Slack, per Philadelphia teletype August 25."

Re: "Alfred Dean Slack,
Espionage-R"
65-59183-563
(43)'

BAM:jh

The Federal Grand Jury for the North Eastern Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Tennessee, meeting on September 1, 1950, in Greenville, Tennessee, returned an indictment against Alfred Dean Slack, charging him with violation of Sub-Section A of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code. The Bureau presented to the Grand Jury the original signed statements of Harry Gold, setting forth Slack's involvement in Gold's espionage activities, and photographs of Semen Semenov and Anatoli A. Yakovlev, who Gold had identified as Soviet Superiors. A Bureau Agent identified the photograph of Yakovlev as being that of an individual and employee of the Soviet Government.

Knoxville Report

11-4-50

Re: "Alfred Dean Slack, was
Al Moore, Doolittle;

Espionage - R"

65-59183-637 p. 23

(58)

BAM:cdd:jh

TOP SECRET

9-8-50

This reference contains photostatic copies of Notice of Motion and affidavits submitted by Emanuel H. Bloch, Attorney for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, for a Bill of Particulars. Also, this reference contains photostatic copies of answering affidavits of Irving H. Saypol, US Attorney, SDNY, and memorandum submitted by Mr. Saypol in opposition to this motion. The memorandum in Opposition to the Motion stated that the defendants (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg) and Anatoli M. Yakovlev were charged in a one count indictment with having violated Section 34, Title 50, United States Code.

The name Anatoli Yakovlev does not appear elsewhere in these documents.

New York Memo
9-8-50
Re: "Julius Rosenberg,
Ethel Rosenberg, was;
Espionage - R"
65-58236-498
(51)

TWC:cdd

Correlator's Note:

The above information should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau.

9-18-50

TOP [REDACTED]

On September 18, 1950, the Chicago Office requested all offices who had outstanding leads in the case "Theodore Alvin Hall, was, et al [REDACTED] Espionage-R" to immediately submit reports, since it was desired that permission be requested from the Bureau to interview the subjects. (b)(1)

The attention of the New York Office was particularly directed to the letter to the Bureau dated June 13, 1950, in which the New York Office was requested to attempt to [REDACTED]


[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

Chicago Memo
9-18-50
Re: "Theodore Alvin Hall,
was, et al [REDACTED]
Espionage-R"
65-59122-148
(182)' (b)(1)

TWC:jh

10-4-50



Sidney M. Harmon was interviewed by Special Agents of the Bureau on October 4, 1950.

Harmon stated that in May, 1950, Perl mentioned to him that he was being investigated in connection with disloyalty charges because of association with two classmates, (believed to be Joel Barr and Alfred Sarant, not further identified).

Various photographs were shown to Harmon including that of A. A. Yakovlev. He failed to identify him.

Cleveland Report, 1-5-51
Re: "William Perl, was;
Espionage - R"
65-59312-200
(34)

BAM:feh

Mr. Eugene F. Saber, International Business Machines Corporation, 15th floor, 20 E. 57th Street, New York City, advised (no date given) that he had been in Moscow, USSR from August 1934 to December 1937 as a representative of the IBM Corporation. Mr. Saber said that not long after he had arrived in Moscow, he met Harry Wagner who was a German refugee from the Nazis and had been a member of the Communist Party in Germany according to Wagners own admission. Wagner advised Saber that he intended to marry Johanna Koenen who was employed by Mr. Saber at one time. In either 1936 or 37 Harry Wagner was arrested and imprisoned by the Soviet Security Police and Johanna Koenen was not permitted to see him apparently never learned the reason why he was arrested.

By letter of October 10, 1950, the Bureau was requested to make arrangements to have a photograph of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev exhibited to Harry Wagner in Germany to determine if Yakovlev was identical with the Captian Yakovlev who directed Johanna Koenen's activities in Moscow.

New York report
December 5, 1950
Re: "Johanna Wilhelmina Koenen, was;
Espionage - R"
65-58798-69
(2)

BAM:feh

The Washington City News Service received a communication from New York dated October 10, 1950, which stated as follows:

"The Federal Grand Jury filed an indictment today linking four Americans and a Russian as conspirators in a spy plot to give Russia, U.S. atomic secrets."

"The indictment named Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Russian Vice-Consul here who fled to the Soviet Union in 1946; and Americans Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel; David Greenglass; and Morton Sobell."

"The indictment is the same as one filed previously except that Sobell, radar-expert who was arrested in Texas last August, and Greenglass, former army sergeant once stationed at Los Alamos, have been added to the list of defendants."

65-58236-A 1-
(12)

BAM:fjh

10-10-1950

On May 24, 1950, still photographs, and motion picture photographs, taken of Harry Gold, which he apparently had posed for were shown during the course of the interview with Fuchs at Wormwood Prison. Fuchs viewed, the still photographs of Gold, and after examining them he stated, "yes, that is my American contact." Fuchs wrote on back of photographs "Identify this photograph as the likeness of the man whom I know under the name of Raymond-Klaus Fuchs May 26, 1950." When Fuchs was informed that Harry Gold had indicated that he was passing the information obtained from Fuchs through another agent by the name of "John", Fuchs, after reflection, stated that he thought the matter over and there was several possibilities. He stated, after being asked if he could give any information which might in any way lead to an identification of "John" that there was a possibility that Gold was lying. Another possibility was in connection with the charge made by Gold that a telephone number had been left by Fuchs to use in making a contact in New York, he had no recollection of this incident. He stated he could not furnish any information that would in any way assist in determining to whom Gold was furnishing the information.

New York report
October 10, 1950
Re: "Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, was;
Espionage - R"
65-58805-1454
(89)

BAM:feh

10-11-50

The "New York Herald Tribune" of October 11, 1950, contained an article entitled "Two Are Added to Indictment in Atom Spying." The article stated in part as follows:

"A superseding indictment naming a former Soviet Vice-Consul in New York, now believed to be in Russia, and four other persons accused of transmitting United States atomic bomb secrets to Russia, was filed yesterday by a Federal Grand Jury."

"The five defendants are Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Vice-Consul who left in December, 1946; Julius Rosenberg, and his wife, Ethel, David Greenglass and Morton Sobell."

"The five are accused of conspiring with each other and with Harry Gold, a self-confessed atom spy for Russia, and Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, wife of David, and with other persons 'presently unknown' to deliver documentary information 'relating to the national defense of the United States' to the Soviet government."

"Except for the fact that Greenglass and Sobell have been added, the indictment is the same as that filed by the Grand Jury, August 17, which named the two Rosenbergs and Yakovlev."

"With the exception of the Vice-Consul, the defendants are held in \$100,000 bail each. They are expected to be arraigned before Judge William Bond of the United States District Court on Monday."

65-58236-A
(12)

BAW:fjh

An analysis of the various statements made by Harry Gold and the information furnished by him since his confession to espionage activities reflected that his testimony relative to the Brothman-Gold relationship would bring out in court the following named individuals who have likewise been subject to investigation by the Bureau. Included in the list were Thomas Lessing Black, Semen Semenov (in France), Jacob Golos (deceased), Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, Anatoli Yakovlev (in France), and Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs (in England).

It appears that any testimony furnished by Gold relative to the foregoing individuals would in no way interfere with any present investigative activity on the part of the Bureau. It was considered, however, that the government in presenting its case should make every effort to limit the testimony of Gold to that pertaining to Brothman-Gold relationship, and not go into Gold's activities. A Directors notation at the end of the memo stated "OK H".

Belmont to Ladd 10-13-50
Re: "Abraham Brothman, was. /
Miriam Moskowitz, was;
Espionage-R"
100-365040-264
(32)

BAM:bjw:jh

~~10-18-50~~
10-18-50

The "Washington City News Service" contained an item dated October 18, 1950.

The following is being quoted from the serial designated below.

"New York--David Greenglass, 28, former Army Sergeant and member of the Klaus Fuchs Atomic Spy Ring, pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage, in Federal Court today.

"Judge William Donny set December 4 for sentencing but it was expected Greenglass will be a government witness at the trial of other alleged members of the ring, including his sister, Mrs. Ethel Greenberg, 33, and her husband.

"Greenglass, who worked at the Los Alamos, New Mexico, Atomic Plant in 1944, when he was in the Army, was charged with conspiring with David Gold and one Anatoli A. Yakovlev to obtain information on atomic energy and nuclear fission and transmit the data to Russia.


"Gold, who also pleaded guilty, was scheduled to be sentenced in Philadelphia tomorrow."

65-59028-A (12)

(Correlator's Note: The name Mrs. Ethel Greenberg should be Rosenberg and David Gold should be Harry Gold.)

BAM:ddl

10-19-50


A memo from Mr. Belmont to Ladd dated October 19, 1950, stated that information had been received from the New York Office by teletype dated October 19, 1950, from Philadelphia¹⁶⁸¹ that on October 18, 1950, a photograph of Pavel I. Fedosimov was shown to Harry Gold. Gold identified Fedosimov as being the person who contacted him at the Earl Theatre in the Bronx, New York, on the evening of December 26, 1946, pursuant to arrangements previously made by Anatoli A. Yakovlev of the consulate. Fedosimov asked Gold as to whether "You have papers from the doctor" upon Gold replying that he had not, a look of disappointment came over Fedosimov's features. According to Gold, the "doctor" was a code name for Emil Fuchs. Fedosimov then made arrangements for Gold to meet Yakovlev later on that evening.

Information recently received from 

 (TS) (b)(1)

Re: "Pavel I. Fedosimov
Espionage-R"

100-345229-16 XI

(13)

SI-100-345229-16X

(95)

(S) (b)(1)
THIS MATERIAL WAS RECEIVED FROM  AND IS NOT TO BE
DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU.

BM:bh

10-19-50

The October 19, 1950, edition of "The Washington Post" carried an article (New York date 10-18) captioned "Greenglass Pleads Guilty to Spy Charge."

Greenglass, who worked on the atom bomb was indicted with four others including former Russian Vice Consul in New York Anatoli A. Yakovlev.

65-59028-A 10
(12)

BAM:jar:jh

10-26-50

In accordance with Bureau instructions Harry Gold was interviewed at Philadelphia on October 20, 1950.

He was specifically asked regarding his training or instructions in the use of codes, cipher systems, concealed devices or double meaning communications during his espionage activities.

Gold explained the individual code word he and Yakovlev arranged and furnished a letter that he might have written in an emergency.

Philadelphia letter
10-26-50
Re: "Harry Gold,
Espionage-R"
65-57449-714
(44) (112)

BAM: jh

During an interview conducted on October 16, 1950, Harry Gold furnished certain additional background information concerning himself.

"During the entire period that he was handled by Semen N. Semenov and Anatoli A. Yakovlev, Gold said he drank to excess. However, he said neither Semenov nor Yakovlev (not further identified) were aware of this fact. He does not believe that Abraham Brothman was aware of his excessive drinking."

Additional information in this reference will be found in 100-345229-18 dictated elsewhere in this memorandum.

Philadelphia Report
December 4, 1950
Re: "Harry Gold, was.;
Espionage-R"
65-57449-740
(19) (118)

BAM:jh

Various photographs were shown to Elizabeth Terrill Bentley (no date given) and her comments on them were set out. One of the photographs shown to Miss Bentley was that of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev (both still pictures and movies).

Upon viewing still photographs of Yakovlev, Miss Bentley thought he bore some resemblance to the unknown subject Bill. However, after viewing motion pictures from which the stills were taken, she concluded that he was not identical with Bill. She advised that Yakovlev was considerably heavier in build and younger in age than Bill.

New York Report, November 14, 1950.
Re: "Unknown Subject, was; 'Bill';
Unknown Subject was; 'Catherine';
Espionage - R"
(Gregory case)
65-57905-59 p.p. 15, 16
(2)
SI 59145-8 p.p. 15, 16
(6)

BAM:feh

TOP SECRET

72-12-50

Jerome Eugene Tartokow, inmate, Federal House of Detention, New York City, was interviewed by Bureau Agents at his request on December 12, 1950. Tartokow advised he is a former YCL member and as such had a common ground with Julius Rosenberg for conversation. Tartokow stated that he had talked with Rosenberg on numerous occasions and Rosenberg had indicated that he knew Yakovlev.....

New York Teletype
12-12-50
Re: "Julius Rosenberg;
Espionage - R"
65-58236-634
(37)'

TWC:cdd

12-21-50

On December 21, 1950, Max Elitcher, subject of an Espionage - R Case and an associate of Julius Rosenberg, was shown photographs of Anatol Yakovlev, Philip Marston Salaff and Fred Kitty, but he did not recognize any of these individuals, and was unable to identify any of them. He stated, however, that a photograph of Kitty looked familiar.

New York Report
2-27-51
Re: "Max Elitcher;
Helene Elitcher;
Espionage - R"
101-2115-138 p. 18
(46)

TWC:cdd

[REDACTED]

Harry Gold advised on December 1, 1950, that in September or October, 1944, Abraham Brothman had handed him some chemical formulas and processes which Brothman was designing for the Chinese Government. Brothman told Gold to show them to his Soviet superior. Gold stated that he did show the material to Yakovlev, who made a remark to the effect that the Soviets wouldn't be interested in anything that the Chinese would be satisfied with, since the Chinese were 2000 years behind chemically speaking.

Harry Gold advised that from the Summer of 1937 to late in 1937 or early in 1938, his Soviet espionage contact was a person known to him as Steve Swartz. Gold stated that Swartz was pressing him to obtain more recruits and give him more information. He advised that he recalled William Marias Malisoff was a co-worker of Elton Allison, at the Atlantic Refining Company at Philadelphia, and stated that at one time Steve Swartz asked for background data on Malisoff for possible recruitment purposes. Gold stated that he did not recall or know what became of his inquiry concerning Malisoff.

[REDACTED]

(TS) (b)(1)

NY rpt. 12-28-50
 Re: "Unknown Subject."
 was, [REDACTED] (TS)
 Espionage - A.
 100-302355-49, -encl. p. 3
 (62)

(b)(1)

Information herein is from [REDACTED] and is not to be disseminated outside the Bureau.

BAW:ddl

[REDACTED]

Mrs. Bluma Sax, 15 West 75th Street, New York City, was interviewed by Bureau Agents on March 20, 1951. Mrs. Sax advised she had two children, Mrs. Anne Arenberg, with whom she resided and Saville Sax. Mrs. Sax was shown a picture of Anatoli A. Yakovlev and claimed she did not recognize him. On March 21, 1951, Mrs. Sax was re-interviewed and admitted she remembered meeting Theodore Alvin Hall. She stated that he was a friend of Saville whom he had met at Harvard. She stated she knew nothing about him including his whereabouts or past activities.

Barnett Holtzberg, 64-03 102nd Street, Forest Hills, New York, was interviewed on March 21, 1951, Mr. Holtzberg advised he was the father of Theodore Alvin Hall. Mr. Holtzberg said he heard Hall speak of Saville Sax, but that he had never met Sax. He was unable to identify a picture of Yakovlev.

Joseph Frederick Holtzberg, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed on March 21, 1951. Mr. Holtzberg stated that he was a first cousin of Theodore Hall. Holtzberg stated he knew that Hall was working at Los Alamos in 1945, but he did not know the nature of Hall's work. Mr. Holtzberg identified a picture of Saville Sax but was unable to identify a picture of Yakovlev.

Mrs. Anne Arenberg, Apt. 2-A, 15 West 75th Street, New York City, was interviewed on March 21, 1951. She stated that after Saville left Harvard in 1943 (actually was in 1944) he came to New York City to seek employment. Mrs. Arenberg was unable to identify a picture of Yakovlev.

Dr. Roy Jay Glauber, 15 West 47th Street New York City, was interviewed March 29, 1951. Glauber stated that while at Harvard University, he had very little to do with Saville Sax. He said that Sax and Hall were quite friendly while at Harvard. Glauber was able to identify a picture of Saville Sax and Theodore Hall but he could not identify a picture of Yakovlev. Burton Jerome, 95-02 69th Avenue, Queens, New York, was interviewed on April 5, 1951.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Jerome said it was possible he had seen Theodore Alvin Hall in October, 1944, but he was not certain. He stated he had known Hall since early childhood. He further advised he never heard of Saville Sax and he was unable to identify a picture of Yakovlev.

Jack Jerome, 83-10 35th Avenue, Queens, New York, was interviewed on April 6, 1951. Jerome stated he had known Hall since early childhood. Jerome stated he never heard of, nor could he identify a picture of, Saville Sax or Yakovlev.

Wilbur Alfred Hane, Hotel Lexington, New York City, was interviewed on April 6, 1951. Hane stated he was stationed at Los Alamos from 1943 to 1946. However, he never heard of Theodore Alvin Hall. Hane said he could not identify pictures of Yakovlev or Sax. However, he said that the picture of Yakovlev looked familiar. He was unable to recall where or when he might have seen him.

New York Report 4-28-51
Re: "Theodore Alvin Hall, was.;
Saville Sax, was. [REDACTED] (S)
Espionage-R"
65-59122-283
(18) (b)(1)

BAM:jch:jh

1951

Bluma Sax was interviewed on March 20, 1951. Bluma, (who was believed to be the wife of Saville Sax who was employed in 44 in defense work in New York City,) was shown pictures of Kornakoff, Yakovlev, Napoli, Greenglass, and Rosenberg, and claimed not to know any of the individuals.

New York teletype
March 20, 1951
Re: "Theodore Alvin
Hall, was, et al [REDACTED] (S)
Espionage - R."
65-59122-230
(36) (b)(1)

BAM:mlb

7737

Medes Griness, a chemist employed at the Kodak Park Plant of Eastman Kodak, stated, (no date given) that he had originally met Slack in approximately 1927, when both were employed in the color division of Eastman Kodak Company.

Griness was unable to recognize photographs of Harry Gold, or Anatoli A. Yakovlev.

Mr. Carleton Bates, President of the Bacum Corporation 936 Exchange Street, Rochester, verified the fact that he had been a sales representative of the Atlantic Gelatin Company of Woburn, Massachusetts, since 1926. However, Bates denied that he had ever met Slack or knew anything about him. Bates was unable to recognize pictures of Gold or Yakovlev.

(Correlator's note: There was no indication in the reference as to the tie-in between Alfred Slack and Yakovlev).

Buffalo Report Feb. 9, 1951
Re: "Alfred Dean Slack, was
Espionage-R"
65-59183-671
(52) /

BAM:vw

A memorandum from Mr. Henrich to Mr. Belmont dated February 26, 1951, in the case of Julius Rosenberg had as its purpose to recommend that the Bureau interview Aaron Baumgarten and Norman Greenstan, both of whose names Greenglass believed he furnished either to Harry Gold or Julius Rosenberg as possible recruits for Soviet Espionage. Gold cannot remember anything concerning any names furnished to him, although he had several sheets of paper from Greenglass and there may have been a list of names included. Gold turned over the written material he received from Greenglass to his Soviet Superior Anatoli Yakovlev.

Re: "Julius Rosenberg, was.,
et al;
Espionage - R"
65-58236-771
(27)

BAM:mg:jh

~~TOP SECRET~~

A letter from the New York Field Office to the Bureau dated January 4, 1951, directed the Bureau's attention to report of Special Agent William Norton, Jr., dated January 2, 1951 at New York. It was stated that pages 52 to 53 in the report set forth the testimony to establish the identity and official position of Yakovlev and Semenov. It was stated that Yakovlev could be identified by Harry Gold and Lan Adomian

[REDACTED]

(S) (b)(1)

Lan Adomian originally identified Yakovlev from the PR-1 form photo of Yakovlev. It was noted that in the case of Abraham Brothman and Mariam Moskowitz the Bureau had no objections to the use of PR-1 form in identifying Semenov. Although the report mentioned above set forth testimony from a representative of the United States State Department concerning the PR-1 photo of Semenov, utilization of the PR-1 form for Yakovlev had not been set forth. It was stated in the letter in the event that the Bureau deemed it advisable to utilize, the State Department representative to introduce a copy of Yakovlev's PR-1 photo as well as that of Semenov, or if it was not decided that either photo be introduced by the State Department representative, it was requested that the New York Office be advised and the matter would be handled with the U.S. Attorney's Office.

The letter also stated it was noted that Gold's original identification of Yakovlev was made solely from the [REDACTED] after he had viewed them several times. At first he could not identify Yakovlev from the PR-1 photo, but subsequently he did identify Yakovlev from the photo.

(S) (b)(1)

An outgoing letter from the Director to the New York Office in answer to questions mentioned above stated with respect to New York's inquiry regarding establishing the

TOP SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~

identity and official status of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev

(S) [REDACTED] (b)(1)
[REDACTED] New York was advised it would be preferable that PR-1 photograph of Yakovlev were utilized for those purposes. It was noted that both Harry Gold and Lan Adomian had identified the PR-1 photograph of Yakovlev [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] When the purpose sought to be accomplished could be affected satisfactorily through other means. (b)(1)

New York letter, dated January 4, 1951
Outgoing letter from the Director
to New York dated January 16, 1951.
Re: "Julius Rosenberg, Ethel
Rosenberg, Morton Sobell;
Espionage - R."
65-58236-650
(8)

BAM:mg:grp g-p

~~TOP SECRET~~

1-31-51

Bernard Garfinkel was interviewed at the office of his attorney, Michael Wollin, 215 Montague Street, New York, on October 5, 1950. Reinterview was conducted when it was ascertained that Bernard Garfinkel was one of the members of an engineering class at the College of the City of New York, which included Morton Sobell and Julius Rosenberg.

On January 31, 1951, a Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York, returned an indictment charging Julius and Ethel (wife) Rosenberg, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, David Greenglass and Morton Sobell with conspiracy to commit espionage. The Rosenbergs and Sobell entered a plea of not guilty. Greenglass entered a plea of guilty, and Yakovlev was severed from the trial because he was absent from the United States.

New York report, June 1, 1951
Re: "Bernard Garfinkel, wa., George
Bennett;
SM - C."
100-380713-1 encl. page 4, 5 ?
(19)
SI - 65-59028-367
(19)

BAM:jh:grp
grp

[REDACTED]

(S) (b)(1)
Yakovlev, mentioned above, is Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, formerly an employee of the Soviet Consulate, New York City, who was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on January 31, 1951, for conspiracy to commit espionage, and who was believed to be in Russia at that time.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(S) (b)(1)

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(S)

(b)(1)

[REDACTED]

(S)

(b)(1)

[REDACTED]

(S)

(b)(1)

[REDACTED]

(S)

New York report, 7-2-51 (b)(1)
Re: "Vladimir Nikolaevich Drozdov,
wa.; IS - R."
105-14183-2
(52)
SI - 105-14183-1
(52)

BAM:ddl:grp

gp

~~TOP SECRET~~

2-28-51

A memo from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd dated February 28, 1951, stated that as a result of the investigation of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs' case "we have identified and arrested eight persons connected with Soviet espionage. In addition seven other persons were identified as Soviet agents and prosecution was pending and investigation was continuing.

"Due to ramification of this case, numerous other persons are still under investigation as a result of which additional prosecution may ensue. We have not included in the above Semen Semenov, Anatole Yakovlev and other Russian officials who were identified during the investigation, but who have left the country."

Re: "Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs
etal; Espionage - R"
65-58805-1499
(50)

BAM:rrb

In the case of the United States of America versus Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, Anatoli A. Yakovlev also known as "John", David Greenglass and Morton Sobell, New York by letter to the Bureau dated March 5, 1951, enclosed photostatic copies of each of the following: (1) proposed questions for jurors submitted by Irving H. Saypol, US Attorney, Southern District of New York; (2) proposed questions to prospective jurors on behalf of defendants Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg; and (3) proposed questions to prospective jurors on behalf of defendant Morton Sobell.

Re: "Julius Rosenberg;
Espionage - R."
65-58236-856 u
(11) (55)

BAM:bnr;grp
grp

~~SECRET~~

On Page 104 of the above-mentioned report it was stated that on October 4, 1944, Special Agents Clifford P. Hartly and James N. McGrath, while surveilling Joseph Katz, at noon observed him leaving a building at 119 West 57th Street, at 12:45 p.m. with a man who was surveilled to 234 5th Avenue. It was noted that the above address on 5th Avenue appeared in the above-mentioned report as the address of the American and Overseas Mercantile Company, with whom Katz was in telephonic contact. In addition, it was noted that Bentley's (not further identified) last contact with Bill took place approximately September 16, 1944, while her first contact with Joseph Katz was in October, 1944. Therefore, the above meeting between Katz and the unidentified man took place apparently between the last meeting between Bentley and Bill and her first meeting with Katz.

It was further noted that the physical description between the unidentified person mentioned above and unknown subject [Bill was very similar, particularly the dapper personality and collegiate dress.

The files of the San Francisco Office did not reflect that individual has been identified. In the event he was not identified, it was suggested that the surveilling agents be interviewed, if they were still in New York, and ascertain if they could recall further details and also that the photograph of Anatole Yakovlev be shown them since Bentley said that he resembled unknown subject Bill.

San Francisco letter, 3-10-51
Re: "Unknown subject, wa. 'Bill';
unknown subject wa. 'Catherine';
Espionage - R."
(Gregory case)
65-57905-80
(49)

BAM:pan;grp
gyp

The following is quoted from the serial designated below:

"Enclosed herewith are certified records of the U.S. State Department pertaining to Fillipp Sarytchev, Semen Semenov, Anatoli A. Yakovlev and Pavel Fedosimov. These records are for submission to the U.S. Attorney, Southern District of New York. Photostatic copies of these forms are enclosed to be retained for the New York Office in its file."

Washington Field teletype, 3-14-51
Re: "Julius Rosenberg;
Espionage - R."
65-58236-848 2
(11)

BAM:mg;grp
grp

TO [REDACTED]

3-15-51

The Bureau gave authority (date not given) to interview Theodore Alvin Hall and Saville Sax regarding their espionage activities. Upon conclusions of these interviews, it was contemplated to interview past and present associates and contacts of Hall and Sax, who might possibly furnish information.

There was set forth names and identifying data concerning persons situated in the New York Division who should be interviewed upon receipt of such request by the Chicago Office. It was stated that the interviews should be extremely thorough and designed to develop any information which would tend to

[REDACTED]

(TS)

Chicago memo, 3-15-51
Re: "Theodore Alvin Hall, was;
Saville Sax, was.; [REDACTED]
Espionage - R."
65-59122-190
(185)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

TWC:grp

grp

[REDACTED]

3-16-51

[REDACTED]

Theodore Alvin Hall was interviewed on March 16, and March 19, 1951, by Special Agents of the Bureau. Hall was contacted on March 16, 1951, at the Institute of Radio Biology and Bio-physics University of Chicago, 5650 South Ellis Avenue, where he was employed and was invited to come to the FBI Office in that the Bureau wished to give him an opportunity to explain his connection with the matter pertaining to the security of the United States. Hall was shown a photograph of Serge Kournakoff, (not further identified) and he denied ever having seen this individual. He was also shown a photograph of Anatoli Yakovlev and a photograph of Julius Rosenberg, whom he failed to identify. He denied ever knowing Yakovlev, hearing of Yakovlev or of any person who might be identical with Yakovlev. He denied knowing Julius Rosenberg and was shown a photograph of numerous suspected members of the Rosenberg Espionage Ring which he failed to identify with the exception of the photograph of David Greenglass which he said he had recognized as having appeared in recent newspapers.

Chicago Report, 3-31-51
Re: "Theodore Alvin Hall, was.,
et al [REDACTED] (S) (b)(1)
Espionage - R
65-59122-241
(5)

BAM:sh

On March 22, 1951, at the Julius Rosenberg Espionage Trial, morning session, Julius Rosenberg testified that he did not recognize Yakovlev's photograph, that he never saw Yakovlev in his life, and that he never knew a Russian by the name of John.

New York Teletype
3-22-51
Re: "Julius Rosenberg;
Espionage - R"
65-58236-942
(36, 157)

TWC:cdd

Regarding report of Bennie C. Garren, March 19, 1951, Oklahoma City. New York copies of the above report had been changed as follows: "Synopsis, line 6 - Anatoli Yakovlev instead of Soviet Council."

Details, Page 1, line 7 - should read "Yakovlev of the Soviet Consulate, New York City, New York."

New York letter, 3-23-51
Re: "Julius Rosenberg, et al;
Espionage - R."
65-58236-907
(10)

BAM:mg;grp

gpb

3-27-51

On March 27, 1951, during the afternoon session of the trial of Julius Rosenberg, Defense Attorney Kuntz attempted to offer in evidence the first indictment which named Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg and Yakovlev as defendants, but the Court would not allow it.

New York Teletype
3-27-51
Re: "Julius Rosenberg;
Espionage - R"
65-58236-931
(37)/

TWC:cdd

Saypol (not further identified) commenced his summation at 2 p.m. Saypol stated that information relative to the Jello box came also from Harry Gold who was under sentence and could gain nothing from his testimony. It was said that Gold was the substitute for a female espionage courier. Saypol displayed the Hotel Hilton registration card and the Albuquerque National Bank document, which he said corroborated the testimony of Harry Gold and the Greenglasses. He pointed out that the Jello box side, formerly in Julius' (Rosenberg) hands, came to Harry Gold by way of Yakovlev's hands. He also pointed out that Gold has said "greetings from Julius" when he saw David in Albuquerque.

New York teletype, 3-28-51
Re: "Julius Rosenberg;
Espionage - R."
65-58236-903
(36)

BAM:bnr;grp
grp

Emanuel Bloch (not further identified) commenced the session at 9:35 a.m. Bloch stated in part: "Harry Gold is a self-confessed spy who is a nervous and pathetic figure. Bloch contends that Harry Gold told the truth and that is why he did not cross examine. He then reviewed Gold's testimony in substance and pointed out that Gold never said he met Rosenberg, spoke to him, or had any transactions with him. With regard to the jello box, Bloch pointed out that Greenglass had half and Gold had half. Gold got his half from Yakovlev. Bloch pointed out that it was logical to ask whether or not Greenglass got his half from the same man that gave his to Gold.-----"

New York teletype, 3-28-51
Re: "Julius Rosenberg;
Espionage - R."
65-58236-904
(65)

BAM:mg;grp

grp

The "Herald Tribune" of April 6, 1951, contained an article entitled "Death of Spy to Rosenberg and his Wife." The article stated in part:

"Julius Rosenberg, 32, and his wife, Ethel, 35, were sentenced to death yesterday for the part they played in the Soviet Espionage Ring which stole atomic secrets from this country during World War II."

"Morton Sobell, 32, who was implicated to a lesser degree in the conspiracy to transmit military secrets to Russia, was sentenced to thirty years in prison the maximum prison term provided by the Espionage Law."

"The sentencing of David Greenglass, 29, Mrs. Rosenberg's younger brother, was postponed until 2 p.m. today at the request of his attorney O. John Rogge, who argued that he had not had time to prepare his plea before sentencing."

"The Rosenbergs and Sobell were found guilty March 29 by a jury of eleven men and one woman under an indictment which charged them with conspiring to commit espionage and of transmitting information of national defense to foreign agents to be used to the advantage of the Soviet Union. Greenglass pleaded guilty to this indictment, which named as the fifth defendant Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Soviet Vice Consul in New York. He is now presumably back in Russia."

A check with Mr. Harry Gold, Philadelphia bio-chemist, revealed that he had gone to see David Greenglass in Albuquerque, New Mexico, to obtain from him information which the latter had picked up as a Sergeant Machinist working at the Los Alamos, New Mexico, Atom Bomb Project. "Gold, now serving a thirty year prison sentence for his espionage activities, said he carried with him part of a jello box as a means of identifying himself to Greenglass. Gold said he got his piece of a jello box from Yakovlev, his Soviet Superior."

65-58236-A
Herald Tribune dated 4-6-51
(18)

BAM:beb

Jerome Eugene Tartakow, inmate, Federal House of Detention, New York, confidentially advised on April 4, 1951 that Abraham Brothman, (who was in prison for conspiracy to obstruct justice) related to him the delivery to Anatoli Yakovlev of a paper on "liquid thermal diffusion" and that Brothman gave the impression that he either wrote or corrected this paper.

New York teletype, 4-5-51
Re: "Julius Rosenberg;
Espionage - R"
65-58236-961
(27)
SI-100-365040-512, enclosure
(21)

CORRELATOR'S NOTE:

The above information on identifying Brothman was taken from file 65-59518-20 p. 33.

TWC:beb

4-5-51

The "Washington Star" of April 5, 1951, contained an article "Four Atom Spys for Reds Will Be Sentenced in New York Today." The article stated that three men and one woman were branded as wartime atomic spys for Russia and were called into the Federal Court on April 5, 1951. One of the defendants was Julius Rosenberg, an electrical engineer.

It was stated that the defendants were convicted the Thursday before in the nation's first Atom Spy Trial. The espionage indictment also named a fifth indictment, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, a Soviet Vice Consul, who was believed to have fled back to Russia.

65-58236-A
(20)

BAM:jch:jh

4-11-51

Confidential Informant T-1, advised on April 11, 1951, that Abraham Brothman told him that he had written a paper on thermal diffusion of a liquid state and that he had given it to A.A. Yakovlev, one time a clerk in the Soviet Consulate in New York City and a known Soviet Agent. 7

T-1: [REDACTED]

New York report, July 17, 1951.

Re: "Abraham Brothman, was;
A. Brothman, Espionage-R,
Obstruction of Justice;
Internal Security Act of
1950"

100-365040-522

(35)

(b)(2)/
(b)(7)(D)

BAM:bjw

~~SECRET~~

Theodore MacLean Switz, 617 Haven, Evanston, Illinois was interviewed by Special Agents of the Bureau on March 10, 11, and 14, 1951. Switz advised he was in the Soviet underground from 1927 to 1934.

Switz was shown photographs of various individuals including Anatole Yakovlev whom he failed to identify. 2 u

Chicago Report, April 20, 1951
Re: "Theodore MacLean Switz;
Internal Security - R"
100-377452-30 p. 24
(60)

BAM:feh

4-25-51

Leo Rosten, with "Look" Magazine, called Mr. Nichols on April 25, 1951, in connection with a story that he was doing on traitors. In order to make his story complete, he desired certain photographs of individuals mentioned in the story which he did not have, and wondered if we could assist him in securing copies of these photographs. One of the photographs he desired was Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev on whom we had photographs.

Rosten was advised on April 28, 1951, we could not make available the photographs he desired.

Memo from L. B. Nichols to Mr.
Tolson, 4/25/51
94-3-4-317-328, photo
(1)

TWC:fjh

~~TOP SECRET~~

4-26-51

~~TOP SECRET~~

A teletype from New York to the Bureau dated April 26, 1951, in the case of Vivian Glassman, Espionage-R, and Joel Barr, Espionage-R, stated "Regarding Bureau letter to Philadelphia, April 3, 1951. In July, 1950, William Perl admitted that Vivian Glassman visited him in Cleveland, Ohio, on July 23, 1950, with instructions and money for him to go to Mexico. For identification she was to mention a ship incident in which she had been concerned with Joel Barr and also the name 'John.' It is known that Joel Barr departed on SS America, January 21, 1948, and that William Perl, Vivian Glassman, and members of Barr's family saw him off. Arthur Barr, brother of Joel, stated many persons present whose identities were unknown to him, apparently, Joel Barr's departure was not secretive. Possibility exists that 'John' was present at the ship, that 'John' might be unknown man who instructed Vivian Glassman to visit Perl in Cleveland or that, if unknown man not identical with 'John', he might also have been present at the ship. It is known that Daniel David Rosard, aka Daniel David Rosenberg, and Luigi Tofani, and Joseph Keley were cabin-mates of Joel Barr on ship. Philadelphia is requested, unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, to expedite interview with Daniel David Rosard to ascertain all information regarding his knowledge of Joel Barr, the identities of persons who visited Barr prior to sailing, and his recollection of any incident that occurred at that time or during the voyage. Ascertain if Rosard has been in contact with Joel Barr and knows Barr's present whereabouts and activities. During interview, bear in mind, specifically, the possibility of identifying 'John.' Display photographs of Julius Rosenberg group. Results of interview also desired for preparation of prosecution of William Perl, who has been indicted here for perjury."

Correlator's note: (It is believed that the John mentioned above is identical with Yakovlev.)

Re: "Vivian Glassman, was.;
Espionage - R;"
Joel Barr, Espionage - R."
65-59334-145
(107)
SI - 65-59334-146
(107)
SI - 65-59312-449
(92)

BAM:fjh;grp

The French newspaper "L'Aurore" contained articles written by Guy Bauge which dealt with the Comrap, Corby, Fuchs and Gold cases. The stories were allegedly based on "official American documents" and appeared in this newspaper in seven installments which started April 23, 1951, and ended May 3, 1951.

On April 25, 26, and 27, 1951, articles appeared in the above newspaper regarding Harry Gold, (the courier of Atomic Espionage) and his contacts with Anatoli Antonovitch Yakovlev known to Gold as "John." Yakovlev was mentioned quite frequently as Gold's Russian contact.

This serial quotes the entire articles written by Bauge.

Letter from Legal Attache,
Paris, 6-12-51
Re: "Mocase; Espionage - R."
100-352385-1164, encl. p. 9,
10, 13, 16, 22
(8, 65, 89, 179)

The above information cannot be disseminated without the specific approval of Mr. Ladd.

TWC:ddl

[REDACTED]

A letter from the New York Field Office to the Bureau dated May 10, 1951 forwarded photographs of the individuals who Miss Bentley had stated resembled the subjects in the case Unknown subject, Bill; and unknown subject, Catherine.

One of the photographs forwarded by the New York Office was that of Anatoli A. Yakovlev. Miss Bentley stated "that Yakovlev as he appears in this photograph resembles the unknown subject to some extent. She has, however, examined several photographs of Yakovlev as well as motion pictures of him and has stated that Yakovlev is definitely not identical with the unknown subject Bill. She stated that Bill has a somewhat older appearance and is much thinner than Yakovlev. This photograph of Yakovlev is the only one which Miss Bentley indicated gives any resemblance to the unknown subject Bill."

Re: "Unknown Subject,
wa: 'Bill'; unknown
subject, wa: 'Catherine',
Espionage - R"
(Gregory case)
65-57905-85
(10)

BAM:pan

~~TOP SECRET~~

On May 29 and June 12, 1951, Seidenbond testified before a Grand Jury sitting in the Southern District of New York. Assistant US Attorney Foley questioned Seidenbond to determine whether his activities in behalf of the Russian Government, would require him to register in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Correlator's note: The material in the above paragraph was obtained from serial 27 of this file. *2L*

In Seidenbond's testimony, Foley stated, question, "Did you ever hear of a man by the name of Yakovlev?" Answer, "I don't know because it's a very common Russian name." Question, "I believe this man's name was Anatole." Answer, "No." Question, "Do you ever remember of a man by the name of Yakovlev at Amtorg?" Answer, "No." *2L*

Re: "Lee Simon Seidenbond"
105-12248-26
(37)

(It is not known if the Yakovlev mentioned above is identical with Anatole Yakovlev.)

BAM: jh;grp
grp

~~TOP SECRET~~

6-30

On June 30, 1951, and July 2, 1951, Greenglass was interviewed by Special Agents of the Bureau at the New York City prison, White Street, New York City. Greenglass stated that his instructions were to furnish the names of prospective espionage recruits, however, under no circumstances was he to follow up by contacting the individuals. The instructions were received from Ruth Greenglass, who in turn, had received them from Julius Rosenberg. Gold gave the list to Anatole A. Yakovlev, vice consul of Russian Consulate, New York City.

New York report,
July 27, 1951
Re: "David Greenglass
was; Espionage - R."
65,59028-378 Encl.
(48)'

BAM:mlb

7-3-51

With reference to Unknown Subject was, Paul Smith, Paul Peterson it was stated that the Bureau advised by letter dated May 3, 1951 that Thomas L. Black had been recently re-interviewed by the Philadelphia Office at which time he recalled that he had the impression that the Unknown Subject was in the United States on a Scandinavian Passport.

The administrative page of this report stated with reference to Harry Gold and Thomas L. Black describing their one time Soviet espionage superior as Paul Smith and Paul Peterson, respectively, it was noted that in reviewing the Gold Case, Smith---Peterson turned Gold over to his (Paul's) successor, Steve Swartz. It would appear that the names Paul Smith and Paul Peterson were cover names for Gold's first Soviet superior in view of the fact that successively all of Gold's espionage superiors used cover names. Successively, they were the following, the identifications having been made by Harry Gold: Steve Swartz (Semen Mesodievich Kuga), Fred (unidentified), Sam (Semen Semenov), John (Anatoli A. Yakovlev), unknown Russian Number One (Filipp Tikhonovich Sarytchev).

Washington Report July 2, 1951
Re: "Unknown Subject, was,
Paul Smith, Paul Peterson
Espionage-R"
65-59191-27
(13)

BAM:vw

Confidential Informant T-1 stated (no date given) that Julius Rosenberg had stated that he gave the jello box top, which was to be used for identification purposes, to his Russian contact who must have given it to Anatole Yakovlev, who in turn gave it to Harry Gold, but that Rosenberg had never met Yakovlev. u

Correlators Note (There was no indication in this reference as to the tie in between Yakovlev and Michael and Anne Sidorovich). u

T-1: [REDACTED] u (b)(2) / (b)(7)(D)
New York Report
July 13, 1951
Re: "Michael Alexander Sidorovich,
was; Anne Hanusiak Sidorovich,
was; Espionage-R Perjury"
65-59294-148
(32)

BAM:jh

16-7-51

Reference was made to New York letter to the Director dated February 7, 1951, and Washington Field letter to the Director dated April 10, 1951.

Both of the above letters are relative to the attempt to learn the identity of persons attached to the Russian Military Attache's office at the Washington Embassy.

When the informant was questioned on October 7, 1951, by Bureau agents,

It was suggested that the New York office review the Yakovlev file to determine if Yakovlev might be identical to the unknown subject in this case.

Los Angeles memo., 10/16/51
Re: "Jack Soble, wa., et al
Espionage-R"
100-352386-581
(3) (197)

The above information cannot be disseminated without the specific approval of Mr. Ladd.

TWC:fjh

10/13, 51

(b)(2)-(b)(7)(D)

Security Informant [redacted] was interviewed by
Bureau Agents at Santa Barbara, California, on October 7,
1951, relative to the name Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev.
Informant recalled that [redacted]

(page 5)

(b)(7)(D)

(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

It is to be noted that informant has previously exhibited an uncanny ability in placing an individuals probable origin by his speech and mannerisms.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(pages 7,8,9)

(b)(7)(D)

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

Information relative to Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, had been set out previously, and the possibility has been stated that this individual might be identical to the unknown "blond".

(Page 17)

LA rpt 11-1-51
Re: "Boris Michael Morros,
Espionage - R, Internal Se-
curity Act of 1950."
100-202315-1224, pg. 5,7,8,9,17
(2) (143, 182)

TWC:ddl

The foregoing information should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau.

11-16-51

On November 16, 1951, Morris Chernoff, who admitted being active in Russian War Relief during World War II, was interviewed at his residence, 156 South Hayworth, Los Angeles, California, by Special Agents R. Stewart McIlvennan and Paul F. Garrity and furnished various information.

Several of the Russian Consulate Officials and Russian Consulate employees were mentioned to Chernoff. Some of the names he recalled, others he did not. He was asked if he could recall the name Yakovlev or Anatoli Yakovlev, who was associated with the Russian Consulate in New York City. Chernoff replied that the name was not at all familiar to him.

LA rpt. 11-28-51
Changed: "Morris Chernoff,
was., Misha Cherniavsky,
Internal Security - R."
105-14757-7, encl. p. 2,3,
(23)

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

BAM:ddl

~~TOP SECRET~~

Anatoli Yakovlev of the Soviet Consulate was included in a list of individuals taken from a review of the New York files, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (TS) (b)(1)
Based on information furnished by T-1 it was stated [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (TS) (b)(1)
Correlator's note: (The connection between [REDACTED])

[REDACTED] (TS) T-1: [REDACTED] (S)
New York report, 12-20-51
Re: "Unknown Subject, was, [REDACTED]

(S) [REDACTED] Espionage - R."
65-60414-2, encl. p. 22
(23) (b)(1)

No dissemination unknown subject contains information from [REDACTED] (S)

BAM:rrb;grp
gfp

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

On March 22, 1952, Mrs. Martin M. Landesberg, 7139 Nansen Street, Forest Hills, New York, sister of Theodore Hall, subject in [REDACTED] Espionage - R case, was interviewed. She advised that Hall was a close associate of Frederick De Hoffman while at Harvard University. De Hoffman was reported located at Director's Office, LASL, Los Alamos, New Mexico. Albuquerque was requested to interview De Hoffman and it was of particular importance that Hall be [REDACTED] (b)(1)

New York Teletype [REDACTED] (S) (b)(1)

Re: "Theodore Alvin Hall, was, et al [REDACTED] (S)

Espionage - R"
65-59122-210
(185)

TWC:pan

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

(S) The following references contain information furnished
by [REDACTED] and therefore are not included in this
summary:

(b)(1)

(S) [REDACTED]

(b)(1)

~~TOP SECRET~~

(S)



~~TOP SECRET~~

The following references contain administrative data relating to informant coverage and therefore have not been included in this summary:

65-59106-83 (72)
65-58678-318 (118)

The following reference contains information set forth in the Main File:

100-35843-108	(1a)	MF serial 37
100-47083-116	(3)	MF serial 64
65-58798-72	(5)	Not recorded following serial 100-346193
100-333625-81 p. 54	(7)	MF 100-346193-11
101-2488-691 p. 2	(10)	MF serial 64
100-33625-81 p. 54	(16)	MF serial 11
100-190625-3084 p. 2	(16)	MF serial 37
(S) [REDACTED]		
101-2483-951 p. 2	(18)	MF serial 85
100-203581-5345 p. 64, 65	(18)	MF serial 11
65-57449-667	(20)	MF serial 100-346193-64
(S) [REDACTED]		
65-58236-542	(24)	MF serial 64
(S) [REDACTED]		
100-203581-5345	(40)	MF serial 11
61-5381-2078	(41)	MF serial 110
65-58236-418	(51)	Not recorded following serial 63
65-58236-922	(55)	MF serial 64 & 85
65-58236-503	(55)	MF serial 64
101-2483-691 p. 2	(56)	MF serial 64
100-35843-108	(56)	MF serial 37
(S) [REDACTED]		

~~TOP SECRET~~